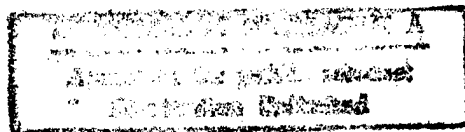


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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1318



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13 October 1982

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1318

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NATIONAL

CONFERENCE ON PARTY AND TRADE UNIONS HELD IN MOSCOW

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 7, Jul 82 (signed to press 8 Jul 82)
p 158

[Unattributed report in the column "Chronicle"]

[Text] On 2 April a methodological seminar dealing with the subject of "The Party and the Trade Unions under the Conditions of Developed Socialist Society" was conducted by the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism. It took place at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

Doctor of historical sciences professor A.D. Pedosov, deputy director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, opened the seminar. Member of the AUCCTU presidium and AUCCTU presidium secretary L.A. Zemlyannikova presented a report on the work of the 17th AUCCTU Congress, stressing that a trade union congress is a major political event in the country's life. She characterized the scope of preparation for the congress, noting that 95 percent of the entire 130-million-strong army of trade union members participated in the accounting-and-election campaign and that 20 million persons spoke at the meetings.

The speech of CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium comrade L.I. Brezhnev was at the center of attention among the congress delegates and all Soviet people. Enormous significance for further improving the activity of the trade union attaches to the thoughts expressed during this speech on the strengthening of their role in solving social questions, influencing economic development, educating the masses and developing socialist competition and the rationalizer and inventor movement. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech set forth the most important questions of trade union participation in improving the economic mechanism, in particular new forms of brigade organization and labor incentives. The need to strengthen the struggle to reinforce labor discipline was noted as an important task.

L.I. Brezhnev, L.A. Zemlyannikova said, dealt particularly with the specific nature of party leadership of the trade unions under the conditions of mature socialism. "The party," Leonid Ilich stressed, "regards the trade unions with complete trust, highly assesses the activities they engage in and respects their organizational independence. Through its authority, the party--the guiding force of Soviet society--is promoting the growth of trade union influence. A good, businesslike cooperation between party organs and the trade unions helps to solve successfully

the most complex of problems, whether it be a question of economics of social matters or cultural building and the spiritual development of the Soviet people."^{*}

It was stressed in the speech of L.I. Brezhnev and the accountability report to the 17th AUCCTU Congress and in the speeches of the delegates that one of the main tasks for the trade unions is concern for the Soviet people and protecting their interests. Naturally, our trade unions protect workers not from the state but from the violation of Soviet laws by certain officials and organs. As comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, the trade unions should be uncompromising toward any kind of deviation from lawful regulations or labor legislation. The role of these organizations is great in solving questions of raising the material well-being and cultural level of the Soviet people. The speaker dealt with the activity of the trade unions in the field of improving public health, social insurance and the organizations of leisure and relaxation for workers.

We, the congress delegates, L.A. Zemlyannikova said, are proud that from this platform, in the speech of comrade L.I. Brezhnev, new and exceptionally important peace initiatives of the Soviet country were made that have supplemented the Peace Program for the Eighties drawn up by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The businesslike, constructive decisions of the 17th AUCCTU Congress will serve as a base for further improving the activity of the mass organizations of the workers.

In conclusion V.Ya. Morgunov, party committee secretary at the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, emphasized that the speech of comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th AUCCTU Congress and the congress decisions place before the institute collective important tasks in the field of theoretical and propaganda activity development and on the work of public organizations.

*L.I. Brezhnev. "Concern for the People of Labor, Concern for Production Are at the Center of Trade Union Attention. Speech at the 17th AUCCTU Congress 16 March 1982" Moscow, 1982, p 10

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NATIONAL

PARTY DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES DESCRIBED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 14, Jul 82 pp 66-70

[Article by V. Dyukov and S. Mogilat: "If a Communist Is Called to Account"]

[Text] The CPSU is strong in the ideology, organizational quality, and activism of the Communists, as well as in the recognition and strict observance by party members of its program and charter requirements. Under the conditions of developed socialism there is an increasingly fuller revelation of the CPSU's leadership role in the life of the society. There is also an increase in the vanguard role played by the party member, the importance of his personal example and moral authority. The 26th Congress reaffirmed with new force the party's task of being ceaselessly concerned about the purity and steadfastness of its ranks, raising the level of organization and standards so that every Communist always and everywhere may justify his own high calling.

A Communist does not acquire party qualities suddenly, not at once, but in the course of struggling to carry out party decisions, in the process of labor and social activities. Serving the party cause demands an entire life, a complete devotion of one's forces, the acquisition of increasingly greater tempering and maturity. No matter how differently the destinies of Communists may evolve, they justify with honor the trust placed in them, and they are fully aware of their own responsibilities to the party.

Nevertheless, the process of forming the necessary qualities is delayed in certain party members; they do not arrive so quickly at a condition of activism and inexorability in carrying out the party policy, in striving to defend its interests to the end. It also happens sometimes that certain persons fail to carry out the immutable requirements of party discipline and ethics.

The party organization should not and cannot pass over in silence any fact of incorrect conduct by a party member or candidate members. Its duty is to react--sharply, effectively--to anything which might, even to the slightest extent, compromise the calling of a Communist. Implacability toward misdemeanors, a strict system of penalties--these are the unchanging attributes of a correct indoctrination.

Each instance of examining a personal case requires maximum objectivity, extremely careful checking of all circumstances, tact and attentiveness toward the person involved, even though he may be accused of something serious. We must not forget

for one moment that the entire procedure of trying a case--from its inception to the collegial judgement--pursues primarily the goal of educating, of rendering aid to a comrade who has gone astray, of manifesting genuine party justice.

As the practical experience of trying personal cases has shown, during the last few years this part of intra-party work has qualitatively improved. Likewise showing its effects is the general raising of the level of organizational and political-educational work in the primary party organizations along with a more constant attention to the practical experience of trying personal cases on the part of the leading party committees, above all, those of the party raykoms and gorkoms. With the aid of their own party commissions the party raykoms and gorkoms have consistently managed to observe the requirements of the CPSU Charter in all those instances where Communists have been called to account.

Nevertheless, judging by the mail received by the editors, instances of an insufficiently attentive attitude toward trying misdemeanors are still being encountered. In certain letters it is a question of departures from the generally accepted rules of trying personal cases, of infringements upon the Communists' rights. Hence the notes of irritation and insult. Instances have been cited where a party investigation has not been aimed at a multi-faceted analysis of the nature of the misdemeanor, into the essence of the charges being brought against a Communist, of establishing the degree of his guilt on more of an "assembly-line" basis. But this deprives the party organization of the opportunity to directly and frankly express to the Communist their opinion about his deeds and misdemeanors, to reach an objective decision. Those expenditures and misunderstandings about which Communists write in connection with the trying of personal cases and appeals from them would most likely not occur if the following unchanging condition were to be strictly observed everywhere: not the passive but rather the active participation of the party member or candidate member at all stages of his trial.

A personal case contains both the statement of the misdemeanor committed by the Communist and the study of all the circumstances connected with it, as well as the conditions under which the misdemeanor became possible. Not introduced into the discussion is the alarm signal of a person's improper conduct, let's say, an application or an auditing act, but rather the results of checking out this signal, an elucidation of motives for a comrade's behavior and the degree of his guilt. This is why the most important phase of a trial is the investigation--profound, meticulous, and objective. It is entrusted to one of the Communists or a commission including the most reliable, experienced, high-principled, and sensitive comrades.

It is natural that the investigators' attention should be directed at the person against whom the accusation has been brought. From the very beginning conversations are conducted with him within an unforced, comradely situation. No matter how important the official documents may be, we must not underestimate the explanations of the Communist himself, the person being called to account, his ideas and arguments. Those investigators proceed correctly who attempt to draw their co-conversationalist into a frank talk, to help him acknowledge his own guilt by himself, no matter how great it may be. You know, for a party member who has committed a misdemeanor the main thing is to be sincere to the party, a desire to remain within its ranks. Nothing burdens guilt so much as deceit, an attempt to conceal the truth.

But such things do happen. In a higher-ranking party organ they have substantially changed the decisions on cases just because they have seriously accepted both the repentance and the following assurance by a Communist: "I give my word that I will not allow anything like this to happen in the future!" But, you know, words of sincere confession could also have resounded earlier, let's say, at the meeting of the primary party organization, and they would have been listened to attentively. And if this did not occur, then, who knows?--perhaps in the very first conversation they did not wish to understand the man, exhibited a bias or spoke in a harsh manner, using a tone that brooked no rebuttals, and they permitted themselves to intimidate the man. And so the man was insulted and shut himself up within himself. And the "key" to him was found only at a higher party level.

A person who is called to account by the party has the right to count on the most attentive attitude being paid to him. The fact that a personal case has been instigated does not deprive a Communist of his rights and does not infringe upon them. And this obligates the investigators not to accept blindly on faith the information which it receives. In case of a disagreement and reasonable objections, and all the more so if any doubts slip into the minds of the investigators themselves, they must check and re-check in the most scrupulous fashion the charges which have been brought, without being embarrassed at times by what has been categorically asserted in some document or in a scathingly written article.

Unfortunately, we have to contend with opinions which still are commonly held on this topic to the effect that there is no point, they say, in "bothering with petty details" in trying these cases, to take into consideration all the arguments and requests of the person called to account. This is a serious error, fraught with many mistakes. When a man's fate is being decided, there are no, nor can there be, details which are too petty. Everything is important here, and therefore everything must be studied with such a degree of conscientiousness that no doubts whatsoever will remain about anything.

Sometimes it is not considered obligatory to acquaint an appellant with all the materials of his case, supposing it to be sufficient, for example, to read through the summary of the results, leaving in secret other materials--service documents, explanations by Communists. This is incorrect. A Communist has the right to acquaint himself with all the materials pertaining to his case, including the information summary on the results of the investigation. Moreover, he may, even at this, so to speak, concluding stage express remarks, requests, and petitions. The investigators, in turn, are obligated to pay sufficient attention to his arguments, to weigh them, and, if necessary, make refinements and corrections in the information summary already prepared.

At times in the trial of a personal case in a higher party organ it has been revealed that at a session of a party bureau or a party meeting, where a thoughtful, business-like conversation should be conducted, disputes have begun to flare up, and "stormy passions rage." Of course, it is not easy to maintain calm when a comrade has undermined the organization and when there has been a violation of party discipline. Nevertheless, a lack of restraint and getting hotly angry are poor aids in all matters, and in such cases as this are simply inadmissible. A mutually exclusive opposition of opinions in trying personal cases ordinarily comes about when they have been hurriedly and carelessly prepared, when the check-ups

have not been made deep enough, the facts were not refined in the process, and well-grounded conclusions were not drawn.

We must not make an object of discussion that which has not been confirmed, that which bears the shadow merely of someone's subjective ideas and which proceeds from sympathies or antipathies. Particularly dangerous is the bias on the part of some insulted worker or manager to whom the person being called to account was subordinate. Here it is necessary to be especially attentive, for the colors may be laid on intentionally thick for the purpose of avenging oneself or to get clear of an objectionable person.

From the entire democratic structure of the party it follows that, whether a Communist has acted well or badly, an appropriate evaluation of his conduct can be provided, above all, by those who have been constantly close by, working alongside of him. This is why a question of calling a Communist to account before the party should, with rare exceptions, be examined beginning with the primary party organization. It is understandable that higher-ranking party organs, including party raykoms and gorkoms, may, when a particular need arises, directly examine personal cases. On every occasion, however, they refer to the decisions adopted on the essence of the personal cases by the appropriate primary party organizations. Likewise it would not be out of place to explain the motives which instigated the higher-ranking organ to try the case themselves.

In his letter to the editors the deputy secretary of one of the construction trusts asked the following question: can a party committee, by-passing the workshop party organization which has been allotted the rights of a primary organization try personal cases and impose penalties? The answer to this question, placed on a general level, is clear: of course, it can. But again let us stipulate the following: only in exceptional instances.

Ordinarily, however, the examination of the question of a misdemeanor begins with the party group, with the workshop party organization. Here people know the comrade well, and they will express the most complete and objective opinion about him and about the motives for his incorrect conduct. If he has permitted himself to make an unimportant mistake, it is primarily up to them to correct him, to discuss his conduct, to criticize, and to point out the shortcomings. Usually such preventive measures prove to be entirely sufficient.

But if the Communist's misdemeanor is serious and deserves punishment, then the party group, the workshop party organization express their own opinion on this score to the primary party organization bureau, and only beginning from this level is the question of the specific measure of party punishment examined. With this same interest in the fate of their comrade the party group, the workshop party organization should stand up in his defense, if they are convinced that the charges being brought against him are unfounded, that his honor and worth are being impugned undeservedly.

"But what if a Communist," asks letter-writer V. S. Zubov from the city of Arkhangel'sk, "who is temporarily on the registration rolls of a certain primary organization, commits a misdemeanor which is incommensurate with his remaining in the party: should his conduct be discussed in the given party organization, or should all the materials be sent to the party organization in which he is on the

permanent rolls and there decide the question of bringing him to account before the party?"

The question of calling to account before the party a Communist who has committed a serious misdemeanor is instigated in that organization to which he has been attached for a time (up to six months); it is there that the check-up on all the circumstances of the case which has arisen is conducted, and then the materials are sent to the primary organization where the Communist is on the permanent rolls, and there the question of his responsibility is tried in essence, with a determination of the specific measure of party punishment.

One of the most important questions which arises in trying personal cases is the question of the measure of the punishment. "What kind of approach is necessary, and what should we be guided by in choosing it?" This is what disturbs those who address letters to our journal. And this is understandable. A great deal is reflected in making an error-free decision on the measure of punishment: how much of a penalty is in accordance with the organization's principles, and has it determined exactly the composition of the misdemeanor, the motives of the man's conduct, as well as the degree of his awareness of his own guilt, and his ability to correct himself?

The party places great trust in the members of the party, but it also demands high standards of them. He who does not fulfill his duty, who conducts himself dishonorably toward it and toward society is deprived of the party's trust. Casual, unworthy persons, those who encroach upon socialist property, swindle, deceive the party and the state, construct their own prosperity by means of truths and untruths, violate ethical norms and the rules of the socialist community are held strictly accountable to the party, with possible penalties ranging up to expulsion from the party. "...Our attitude toward those who conduct themselves in an unworthy manner, who violate the party Charter and the norms of party morality," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, "was, is, and will be implacable. There can be no indulgences toward anybody when it is a matter of our party's honor and authority, of the purity of its ranks!"

The party organization has quite a few means for educating Communists. The choice of the extreme measure of punishment--expulsion from the ranks of the CPSU--is, of course, not easy. One must always weigh all the pros and cons, taking into consideration not only the aggravating but also the mitigating circumstances of guilt. Often, by allowing a person to remain in the party, and imposing a strict penalty in the hope that he will correct himself, trust will return to him.

And there is more to be said. Certain readers, not without grounds, regard it as a violation that during the voting only the following question is asked: "who is for?" And the questions: "who is against?" and "who abstains?" are not even posed. We cannot put up with such a practice.

If it turns out that the case has not been properly prepared, if the organization is not ready to examine it with the necessary thoroughness, it is better to postpone this trial to a later time, to conduct an additional investigation, to refine the facts so as to remove doubts and not to leave any food for false rumors.

The partkom of one of the party organizations of the city of Navoi, Bukharskaya Oblast, which had been allotted the rights of a raykom, announced a strict sentence on a Communist for presenting untrue data concerning an enterprise's financial-management activity and other improper actions. The person who was called to account, having become acquainted with the decision which was taken, expressed in writing his disagreement with it and indicated that he would appeal to the party gorkom. And soon that is what he did. But the gorkom procrastinated and did not examine the appeal until four months later. To be sure, the decision regarding this Communist's punishment was abrogated as too rash. Meanwhile, the enterprise's partkom had been in too much of a hurry to make a note in its official rolls about the strict penalty. The Communist requested that the necessary corrections be introduced into the documents or that they be completely changed, but they refused him in this matter; they did not wish to correct the mistake. According to the Instructions of the CPSU CC, party penalties are recorded on the account cards when the question has been completed. If the party member or candidate member, as in the given instance, appeals the decision which has been adopted concerning the imposition of a party penalty on him, then an appropriate notation is made on his account card only after the appeal has been examined.

The neglect of observing the established deadlines for examining appeals regarding personal cases is unpardonable, and red tape is also unpardonable in all instances where questions arise which are vitally important for a person. The Communist D. N. Pazoyev from the city of Ardon (Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR) informed us indignantly that at one of the workshop party meetings a strict sentence was pronounced on him in the heat of the moment, and the party bureau confirmed the decision which had been taken after....a year and a half. "Is it possible to appeal this decision regarding such an "aged case?"--Comrade Pazoyev inquired. He received the necessary explanations. Let us just say that in analogous situations the opportunity to address an appeal regarding a case to the party raykom does not become "aged" at all. The two-month time period for submitting such an appeal is computed from the moment when the decision is taken in the party organization, in the given instance, in the bureau. A later appeal is no longer examined as an appeal in the higher-ranking party organ but as an ordinary declaration.

The concept of a "personal case", of course, is broader and deeper than the meaning of these two words. The question of a Communist's misdemeanor is undoubtedly of a personal but, let us emphasize, not private nature. This question is connected, to a certain extent, with the over-all moral-political situation in the primary party organization, with the level of standards and responsibilities, with the status of the monitoring controls and check-ups on performance, criticism and self-criticism. Analysis of the materials of certain personal cases reflects, as in a mirror, not only the subjective guilt of the person involved but also those miscalculations, those omissions which are observed in the group; it is these which have facilitated the committing of the misdemeanor, and it is these which must be eliminated jointly. This is why it is very important in examining personal cases to observe principles of open publicity, to discuss them in detail at party meetings, to speak with all frankness and sharpness even about an unseemly misdemeanor, about the motives for it and about why this became possible in the group.

A Communist, of course, may be called to account not only before the party. Sometimes claims are made against him of an administrative, civil, or even criminal nature. Can the party organization remain on the sidelines in such instances? No, of course not. It must also express its own opinion in this regard, provide its own evaluation of the violation of the law. A mine foreman, CPSU member V. P. Zheleznyak (Donetskaya Oblast) informed us that for a misdemeanor (a violation of the regulations on equipment safety) he was administratively dismissed from his job and that this was done without the knowledge of the mine's party organization. The Communist disputed the order and attempted to prove its groundlessness. There are legal statutes with regard to labor questions, and these must be used to guide everybody--both Communists and non-party-members. But when a conflict emerges, the party organization cannot stand idly by, and it could be of assistance in analyzing the essence of the question. Why should it not examine the matter in the party bureau and express its own opinion?

Let's be frank: sometimes the very words "personal case" and "disciplinary practice" grate upon the ears. Hence the attempt to smooth over the rough places, to speak about shortcomings sotto voce. There is nothing pleasant, of course, in matters of this kind, and it is not they which determine the general background of party work. Nevertheless, they must be taken into account and seriously considered as an important part of organizational and educational work.

Analysis of specific personal cases and even the penalties to which party organizations are compelled to have recourse at times serve one and the same principal goal of intra-party work--the formation of a Communist, the education and tempering of those who by the call of their heart have entered the party's ranks. This obligates the party organizations to manifest the maximum objectivity, the maximum, attention, and the maximum care in all those instances when a person is compelled to stand the test of his party spirit, when his fate is being decided.

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NATIONAL

MGIMO CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL QUESTION, STRUGGLE WITH BASMACHI

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 7, Jul 82 (signed to press 8 Jul 82)
148-151

[Report by O.G. Gennadiyev and S.V. Sergeyev: "The Triumph of the CPSU's Leninist National Policy"]

[Text] An interVUZ scientific conference devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR took place 19 April in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO). It was organized by the MGIMO Department of the History of the CPSU with the participation of the Department of the History of the CPSU in the History Faculty of the Moscow State University and the Moscow State Pedagogical Foreign Languages Institute imeni M. Toretz.

The conference was opened by the MGIMO prorector, candidate of historical sciences, docent A.V. Torkunov. He stressed that the formation of the the USSR was a notable event, the law-governed result of the truly internationalist policy of Lenin's party. Having noted that the conference was taking place on the eve of the 112th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin, the speaker pointed out that the formation of the USSR became possible thanks to the many years of the activities of Vladimir Ilich, who created and led the Bolshevik Party in developing the theory of the national question and educating the working class and all the workers of multinational Russia in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. Lenin and the party waged an implacable struggle against the militant nationalism of the ruling classes and the national deviationists. The formation of the USSR as the result of this activity opened up for all the peoples of the former Russian empire the road to free development and the burgeoning of national statehood and of economics, science and culture.

The friendship of the peoples of our country, forged under the leadership of the Communist Party, was tested in the years of the Great Patriotic War. The result of the successful implementation of Leninist national policy was the start of an historically new community of people--the Soviet people. Generalization of the historical experience of the CPSU in creating and strengthening the USSR is of enormous significance for the education of the rising generation in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, proletarian socialist internationalism, and a spirit of implacability toward bourgeois nationalism.

In a report entitled "The CPSU--the Party of Leninist-Internationalists," chief of the MGIMO Department of the History of the CPSU, professor O.G. Obichkin, dealt

in particular with the point in the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR," that notes that the formation of the USSR was the greatest service rendered by the Leninist Party of Bolsheviks, multinational in composition, and deeply internationalist in ideology and policy, organizational structure and principles of activity.

Internationalism, the speaker emphasized, lay at the basis of the organizational structure of the Leninist party from the day of its foundation. Unfortunately, before the victory of the Great October no statistics were kept on the national composition of the party, and now the study and determination of this composition is possible primarily through indirect sources.

While being formed on the whole as an internationalist organization, the Bolshevik Party always considered the national moments in party building.

Thus, after the Great October Socialist Revolution, national sections were formed in the party for agitation-and-propaganda work among the proletarians who did not speak Russian. In 1919, by a decision of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) [RKP(b)] Central Committee, these sections were transferred to the subordination of the party committees' agitation and propaganda departments. At the same time the central bureaus of the Belorussian, Jewish, Lettish, Polish and other sections of the RKP(b) were in operation, working under the leadership of the party Central Committee Agitation and Propaganda Department. These sections, the speaker said, ceased to exist in the late Twenties and early Thirties.

Things were more complex with the national social-democrat organizations set up during the period of struggle to create the party in the national districts of Russia. At the Fourth (Unifying) Congress they had become part of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party [RSDRP]. However, as was noted in the decisions of the Sixth (Prague) All-Russian Conference of the RSDRP, they operated in complete isolation from the Russian organizations, and "effected a federation of the worst type"* The internationalist cohesion of these party organizations often bypassed their official centers.

In 1917 the groups of Polish, Lettish and Finnish Bolsheviks were given the rights of sections or regions in the unified organizations of the RSDRP (Bolsheviks). The organizations of the national regions--the Social Democrats of the Lettish region and the North Baltic (Estonian) Organization of the RSDRP (Bolsheviks)--were reconstituted as oblast organizations of the united party.

The internationalist unity of the Bolshevik Party, O.G. Obichkin stressed, played a large part in insuring the victory of the Great October. The creation of independent Soviet republics led in turn to the formation of the communist parties. In this connection, the 8th RKP(b) Congress decreed that the communist parties of the Soviet national republics should be combined into a single party with the rights of the

* see "KPSS v rezolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh s'yezdov, konferentsiy i plenumov TsK" [The CPSU in the Resolutions and Decisions of Congresses, Conferences and Central Committee Plenums], Vol 1, Moscow, 1970, p 327.

oblast organizations, and that their central committees would enjoy the rights of oblast committees and be subordinate in general to the RKP(b) Central Committee. This decree was included in the Party Rules adopted by the 8th All-Russian RKP(b) Conference in December 1919. The extension of rights for the union republics was reflected also in the extension of the rights and areas of competence of their communist parties.

Doctor of historical sciences professor L.S. Leonov, acting chief of the Department of the History of the CPSU in the History Faculty of the Moscow State University, elucidated the activity of the CPSU in training national party cadres. Right from the early years of Soviet power this training was done through the party training establishments. The party organizations of the national regions were experiencing an acute cadre shortage. Accordingly, cadre training was done both through the central and the local training establishments (for example, in 1919 schools for Muslim-agitators and the Lettish and Estonian party schools were operating). In 1921-1922 this kind of training was carried out by the Communist University of the Workers of the East and the Central Asian and Transcaucasian communist universities. The students in particular of the Cheboksar and of certain other party schools were taught in the languages of the local nationalities.

The party Central Committee made a differentiated approach to the selection of students for the party training establishments, taking into account the specifics of the national republics and the requirements of their party organizations. The training of party cadres from among the representatives of the local nationalities was complicated by the situation in the national regions, and it required decisive struggle against all kinds of nationalism. The Communist Party applied a flexible system of measures to recruit leading representatives of local nationalities for party training. L.S. Leonov emphasized that within the CPSU, the system of training for party cadres is now set up on the principles of proletarian internationalism and does not permit national limitations or isolation.

Candidate of historical sciences docent V.V. Lozhkin (MGIMO) dealt with the problem of the internationalization of Russia's working class, using as an example the study of the composition of the proletarian nucleus in the Bolshevik Party. Clarifying the national composition of the worker-members of the social-democrat organizations immediately before and during the period of the formation of the RSDRP, he has done sociological studies as a result of which he has reached the conclusion that the composition of the worker-members of the social-democrat organizations during the period 1888-1903 was multinational, and moreover, according to preliminary calculations, Russians made up 60.8 percent and Ukrainians 18.8 percent. The speaker also presented figures on the worker-revolutionaries of other nationalities that not only reflect the multinational composition of the worker-revolutionaries but also confirm the leading role of the Russian proletariat in creating the party of a new type. Russian workers made up the majority in the social-democrat organizations united in the RSDRP. Of course, it was not only the quantitative aspect that determined the leading role of the Russian workers but also the fact that they were the bearers of revolutionary proletarian trends. More than half of them were metal workers, and the overwhelming majority worked at the major industrial enterprises. V.V. Lozhkin characterized the stormy process of the internationalization of the working class, particularly following the Great October. Workers of different nationalities labored side by side with each other and broke down national barriers, yielding

to class cohesion and international unity. It was this unity that was the source of the policy of internationalism and friendship of the peoples set in the foundation of the creation of the USSR.

Lecturer Yu.Ya. Tereshchenko (Moscow State University) characterized the role of the Soviet trade unions in the struggle to form an allied socialist state. The creation of a unified professional organization for the working class headed by the AUCCTU, common for all the union republics and based on the principles of democratic centralism, was of great significance in developing a combined movement for the formation of the Soviet multinational state. The call for the unity of the trade union movement on a countrywide scale was sounded at the 1st All-Russian Congress of Trade Unions in January 1918. It found a broad response among the working class of the Ukraine, which after the RSFSR was the second republic to set out on the road of the building of socialism. In April 1919 a meeting of the trade union representatives of Lithuania and Belorussia passed a decree making all the decisions and resolutions of the All-Russian trade union congresses unconditionally mandatory on all the trade unions of these republics.

With the victory of Soviet power, the speaker continued, the trade unions of Transcaucasia also engaged in vigorous activity to strengthen the organizational unity of the working class and the state ties between the union republics. They decisively supported the course of the RKP(b) Central Committee Caucasian Bureau--a course approved in principle by Lenin--to create a Transcaucasian Socialist Federation of Soviet Republics. The Baku working class, the most tempered of the proletarian detachment in this area, headed the broad movement for federation initiated by the workers of Transcaucasia. The workers of Tiflis and Erivan supported it. In late 1921 and early 1922 trade union congresses and conferences in support of the state unification of the republics were held in all the Transcaucasian republics. The 1st Transcaucasian Congress of Trade Union Organizations that took place in early March 1922 gave form to the unity of the trade union movement on the scale of the entire region.

In conclusion, Yu.Ya. Tereshchenko said that the united socialist state created by the party of Lenin reinforced the aspiration of the working class and all the workers in the union republics for the close unity of the union republics and the unification of the trade union organizations of the working class.

In a report entitled "Historical Lessons in the Struggle of the Communist Party Against Nationalist Counterrevolution--the Basmachi Phenomenon," doctor of historical sciences professor A.I. Zevelev (Moscow State Pedagogical Foreign Languages Institute) noted that the Basmachi phenomenon was one form of struggle against Soviet power and was a nationalist and counterrevolutionary movement. The speaker showed the bankruptcy of the desires of bourgeois falsifiers to represent the Basmachi, the historical truth notwithstanding, as a broad movement of the all the peoples of Central Asia against Soviet power, and he unmasked the role of Anglo-American imperialism in the organization of counterrevolutionary acts. He clarified the forms and methods of the struggle by the Bolshevik Party against nationalist counterrevolution, and stressed that the party's consistent implementation of Lenin's national policy and the resolution of the national and agrarian questions lay at the basis of the collapse of the Basmachi. Eminent party and military leaders like M.V. Frunze, V.V. Kuybyshev, S.S. Kamenev, G.K. Ordzhonikidze, S.I. Gusev and

others played a large part in smashing nationalist counterrevolution in Central Asia. The liquidation of the Basmachi signified that proletarian internationalism had become the basis of mutual relations among the peoples of Central Asia--relations of equality, fraternity and friendship. The significance of the Russian working class here was especially great. The collective aid from the Russian and other Soviet nations provided the possibility for the peoples of Central Asia to move from feudalism to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development.

Candidate of historical sciences S.M. Monin (MGIMO) characterized the foreign policy prerequisites for the formation of the USSR. The unification of the Soviet republics was also dictated by the need to coordinate joint steps in this field and the struggle against imperialism. On behalf of and holding a commission from the other Soviet republics, the RSFSR defended and represented their interests. This was graphically seen in the treaties with Iran, Afghanistan and Turkey. Trade agreements concluded in 1921 between the RSFSR and England and Italy, along with Russia were extended to include the Ukraine and Georgia. The most brilliant example of joint action was the Genoa conference. As is known, the delegation from Soviet Russia at this conference assumed the protection of the interests of the Soviet Ukraine, Belorussia, the Far East republic, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. The Russian delegation included official representatives from the governments of a number of the republics. The diplomatic alliance played an important role in preparing for the creation of the union of sovereign socialist republics, the speaker emphasized in conclusion.

Candidate of historical science S.A. Baybakov (Moscow State University) characterized present Soviet historiography on the formation of the USSR. He noted the positive fact of the active participation of representatives of a number of the social sciences in work on this problem, and the conducting of comprehensive studies. During the Seventies, much work dealing with the formation of the USSR was done through the efforts of historians, philosophers, jurists and specialists on scientific communism. Already the first preliminary evaluation of this literature shows that the conceptual bases for interpreting the formation of the USSR, as laid down by researchers during the Fifties and early Sixties, have in the main stood the test of time. The CPSU Central Committee decrees "On Preparation for the 50th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR," and "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR," and the speeches of CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium comrade L.I. Brezhnev, in which the present concept of the formation and development of the united multinational state have been set forth, are of great significance for work on the history of the creation of the USSR.

The speaker dealt with one of the central problems connected with the process of the creation of the USSR, namely the development of the views of Lenin and the Communist Party on the federative form of the state system for our country. The correct methodological approach to the problem has been set in the scientific literature. Researchers proceed from the premise that the founder of Marxism-Leninism approached the selection of any given form of state formation from class positions, considering the most expedient to be that which matched most closely the cohesion of the proletariat of all nations in the struggle for socialism. When considering Lenin's conclusion on the permissibility of a federative system after the victory of the socialist revolution, most authors emphasize that he discovered a new type of federation. The literature on the problem published in the last

decade represents an important contribution to Soviet historiography on the formation of the USSR.

Candidate of historical sciences docent S.V. Kuleshov (MGIMO) made a critical analysis of the latest anti-Marxist historiography on the formation of the USSR. He noted that the history of the creation of the Soviet multinational state is being increasingly clearly integrated into the general ideological opposition between socialism and imperialism. Sovietologists are showing greater interest in a nationalist interpretation of the history of the three Russian revolutions, acting as apologists for the activity of the nationalist groupings and focusing attention on the processes linked with the party struggle against the nationalist deviationists. In Western historiography an intensified search is in progress for centrifugal forces and trends during the period of the formation of the USSR, and nationalist deviations in the Bolshevik Party are being regarded as a so-called "national communism," that is, as a nationalist alternative to the ideas of proletarian internationalism. As before, the falsifiers completely ignore the objective prerequisites for the creation of the USSR, reducing everything to a "volitional" factor. Discrediting of Bolshevik-internationalists like G.K. Ordzhonikidze, F.E. Dzerzhinskiy and others continues. At the same time attempts are being made to "make heroes" of nationalists like Sultan-Galiyev, B. Mdivani and others. Imperialist ideologists are trying in every possible way to disparage the significance of the formation of the USSR and the resolution of the national question in our country. The speaker showed that the fabrications of the falsifiers have nothing in common with the true history of communist party activity in the creation of the USSR.

Professor O.G. Obichkin summed up the results of the conference.

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NATIONAL

ACTIVITIES OF INSTITUTE OF MARXISM-LENINISM AFFILIATES DESCRIBED

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 7, Jul 82 (signed to press 8 Jul 82) pp 156-157

[M.F. Anderson report: "A Higher Level of Scientific-Organizational Work"]

[Excerpts] The urgent tasks in this field were discussed at a seminar for the scientific secretaries of party institutes of history--the affiliates of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism [IML]--held 11-14 May in the CPSU Central Committee IML. It was opened by first deputy director of the institute, doctor of historical sciences professor P.A. Rodionov, who noted in his statement that constant improvement and perfection of the organization of scientific work is a demand of the times, an essential condition for enhancing the effectiveness of scientific research.

Experience in the scientific-organizational work of the IML affiliates was analyzed in the speeches of associates of the IML Affiliates and Coordination of Scientific Research Work Department, candidates of historical sciences B.A. Toman, I.P. Donkov and M.F. Anderson. They, together with other seminar participants, thoroughly reviewed many aspects of scientific-organizational work and ways and means for further improving it.

In their speeches the secretaries of the IML affiliates shared their work experience, talked about their successes and difficulties and offered a number of suggestions aimed at improving scientific work. A lively exchange of opinions took place on questions connected with the planning of scientific work and establishing norms for the labor of scientific workers. Those speaking stressed the need to improve control over the progress of plan fulfillment and the accountability system, strengthen production discipline in every possible way, and enhance the responsibility of each scientific associate both for the fulfillment of his own assignment and for the work results of the collective as a whole.

Ways of further improving the work of the IML affiliates' scientific councils and enhancing their role in improving the quality of the scientific product were discussed at the seminar.

There was also discussion on improving the coordination of scientific research in the field of the history of the CPSU and party building--one of the most important

functions of the IML affiliates. Definite successes have already been achieved in this area. The coordination councils set up in the IML affiliates are exerting a marked influence on the formation of the directions and subjects of scientific research, controlling the fulfillment of summary plans for scientific work and helping researchers. However, not all councils have managed to rally the broad scientific aktiv around them. Accordingly, there was great interest among the seminar participants in the experience of the Latvian, Lithuanian, Ukrainian and Estonian coordinating councils, in which problem sections and groups, which are the support for the councils and their activities, have been set up and are actively operating.

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NATIONAL

SOVIETS CONDEMN AMERICAN NOVEL FOR ALLEGED MISINFORMATION

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 13 Jul 82 p 7]

[Article by Ovidiy Gorchakov: "A Million For a Whopper: In the Crooked Mirror of Misinformation"]

[Excerpts] One million dollars: that's precisely the tidy sum received by formerly totally unknown, so-called writer Martin Cruz Smith from the American book publishing firm "Random House" well-known for its zoological anti-sovietism, for a spurious concoction in the form of a spy novel with the innocent sounding title, "Gorky Park." And that, be it noted, is just an advance for the first hard-cover edition at \$13.95 a copy. Still to come, since the company has invested considerable money in advertising the publication and it is selling like hot cakes, is a widescreen super-blockbusting movie which will be shot in Hollywood. "Gorky Park" is big business, a veritable fortune. For Martin Smith the "Great American Dream" has come true: he has become a millionaire.

"I turned to the vast resources of New York," writes Martin Cruz Smith, "to the immigrants and the dissidents. As a result I even had a surplus of information."

Information or misinformation? Let's have a look at the novel.

The white snow is melting in the Park of Culture and Recreation imeni Maksim Gorkiy. Snowdrops are already peeking out. But then from under the snow among the trees not far from a melted ice-rink there appear... three mutilated bodies. Their faces have been beaten in beyond recognition, their finger tips cut off to prevent identification. Enter the principal protagonist of the novel, "chief homicide investigator" Arkadiy Renko, who subsequently turns murderer and traitor to his Motherland."

The whole novel revolves at top speed around the following pivot: John Osborne, representative of the "free world," capitalist and man with the morals of a rattle snake, is filled with the desire to put an end to the soviet monopoly on sable furs. He steals several sables to breed them at home in the U.S. for his own enrichment and for the glory of free enterprise. Osborne, a grand master of espionage and subversion, stops at nothing to achieve his criminal purpose. Well, at home, in the land of his

forebears trampled under by the pale-faced conquistadors, Martin Smith constantly encounters Osborne's descendant from the pirate Captain Kidd and the robber barons of Wall Street."

But TIME is especially enraptured by Smith's unpardonable slandering of the Soviet Union. According to TIME, Smith's novel "is the best hit of the eighties, with brilliance, intelligence and moral resonance," "with characters worthy of Dostoyevsky." "'Gorky Park' is filled with rich social content and presents an authentic picture of Eastern Europe."

Shakespeare taught that an artist should reflect life in a mirror, but Martin Cruz Smith reflects Soviet life in a crooked mirror, mingling remarkable ignorance with insolent malevolence.

Paska Pavlovich is a typical sample of the kinds of names Smith endows Russian characters with. Incidentally, Paska Pavlovich is a former prince and current MVD investigator. He readily spouts four-letter words. The author gravely explains that in Russia four-letter words are "a national expression of indignation, not an insult." Smith's investigator wears a general's shoulder-straps, for Smith hasn't the slightest idea of the insignia of rank worn by the Soviet judiciary.

For selling books by Hemingway on the black market people are tortured in dungeons. A bottle of vodka costs 13 rubles.

Law enforcement agencies engage in mass terror. The relationships between different agencies are described by Smith along the line of relationships between the Hitler Abwehr and the SD.

Most Russian place names are distorted: he calls Domodedovo Domodovo. That the author is absolutely ignorant of the Russian language comes through from the beginning to the end of the book.

According to the author, Russians say that during the war Germans ate Russian children while Americans scalped Germans. Soviet war veterans display on the wall mementos like ears cut off Germans. (Is the author aware that in Vietnam the "Green Berets" actually did cut off the ears of killed partisans?)

Intoxication is, according to Soviet law, allegedly a mitigating circumstance.

Soviet people adorn their apartments with Orthodox Madonna icons.

The district party committee secretary (with whom Arkadiy Renko's wife is having an affair) drives around alternatedly in a "Chayka" and a "Zaporozhets" and buys foreign wines by the crate.

Soviet forensic medicine experts use the American system of determining blood group.

Gangs armed with machine-guns roam the expanses of Siberia.

Citizens wanted by the criminal investigation department are called "comrades" in posters.

During interrogation sessions investigators get suspects drunk and force women to have sex with them, in short, they behave like policemen in Philadelphia.

According to Smith, under the czars Ploshchad' Revolyutsii [Revolution Square] was called Ploshchad' Vosstaniya [Uprising Square], while the Metropole Hotel was called the Grand Hotel. In Moscow today telephone numbers have six digits.

When he recalls the Second World War in the novel the author confuses Leningrad with Stalingrad (according to Smith there were street battles in Leningrad). According to Smith, again, during the war and the blockade of Leningrad German officers taken prisoner were questioned during a picnic with champagne and chocolates.

But that's enough. These randomly selected examples offer an idea of what the "authentic picture" of Soviet life painted by Martin Smith is like. He portrays us Soviet people, our system and way of life with the darkest colors he could find in his own home.

The TIME reviewer printed his enthusiastic review of "Gorky Park" under the heading: "A Highly Moral, Exportworthy Detective." This to describe Arkadiy Renko, a murderer and traitor who chooses "freedom" in America.

The morals of a murderer and traitor turn out to be an exportable commodity in high demand. It was snatched up in England and was well to the taste of the West-German magazine STERN. Martin Cruz Smith will soon overtake his idol, Mario Puzo. Very soon, for the umpteenth time, the wide screens of movie theaters of the "free world" will turn into huge crooked mirrors and box offices will offer along with tickets for "Gorky Park" copies of "Gorky Park" for all movie goers who want them.

The tried and tested conveyers of Hollywood are obviously capable of releasing a new hit--"Gorky Park"--within a few weeks. Because it will help to fan hatred against our country and poison relations between our countries and peoples, relations on which, in the final analysis, the fate of humanity depends.

Such is the scope of the ideological sabotage prepared by the money-hungry Martin Smith.

Martin Cruz Smith is champing at the bit. Nothing can halt the genie let out of the bottle by the anti-soviet publishing house "Random House." His prime objective is to overtake and surpass Mario Puzo. What does he care for the responsibility of a master of culture and an artist for the destinies of the world! He is making money. Business is business.

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NATIONAL

OBKOM SECRETARY ON SOVIET, RUSSIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO MORDVINIAN PEOPLE

[Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA in Russian No 36, 3 Sep 82 carries on p 2 a 2100-word article titled "A Dream Realized" by A. I. Berezin, first secretary of the Mordvinian Oblast party committee. Berezin recalls the enormous strides that the Mordvinian people have made since 1917 and praises both Soviet power and the Russian people for their help. He notes as well that "ever more often" Mordvinian writers are being published in Russian journals in Moscow.

CSO: 1800/01-P

OBKOM SECRETARY ON DEVELOPMENT, CONCERNS OF TATAR LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA in Russian No 38, 17 Sep 82, carries on p 2 a 2300-word article titled "Autographs of Our Time" by M. F. Valeyev, secretary of the Tatar Oblast party committee. The article recounts the recent development of Volga Tatar literature and notes that it is especially concerned with the issue of the relationship of man and nature in our time.

CSO: 1800/04-P

OBKOM SECRETARY ON INCREASING ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

[Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 36, Sep 82 p 5 carries a 3500-word article "Oblast Five-Year Plan of the Economy" by V. N. Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow Oblast party committee. The article stresses the need of party workers to tighten control over the economy, to eliminate poorly producing enterprises, and to increase efficiency throughout the economy.

CSO: 1800/08-P

REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ PARTY STRUCTURE DETAILED

Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 3, Mar 82 pp 29-42

[Article compiled by the Organizational Party Work Department of Kirghizia Communist Party Central Committee under the rubric "Party Construction": "The Communist Party of Kirghizia--Militant Detachment of the CPSU" and subtitled: "Some Information on the Development of the Party Organization of Kirghizia in Recent Years"]

[Text] It is a natural phenomenon that just as Soviet society develops and changes sociopolitically and culturally, the party of communists itself also grows, strengthens, and becomes tempered. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in his speech at the conclusion of the 26th Congress, "The 26th Congress has shown once more that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is a powerful, pure, and mature collective. Communists are the unyielding core and vital force of our society. This is the true vanguard of the people."

The Communist Party of Kirghizia is considered a militant detachment of the CPSU. The information published below gives a clear explanation of the quantitative and qualitative changes in its composition, the filling out of its ranks, the location of communists according to sectors of the economy, the network of party organs and primary party organizations, and the composition of the elected party aktiv, the leaders of the party organs.

I. Composition of the Communist Party of Kirghizia and the Growth of the Party Ranks

1. Numerical Composition of the Communist Party of Kirghizia

	1971-жылдын 1-январына (1)	1976-жылдын 1-январына (2)	1981-жылдын 1-январына (3)
(4) КПССтин мүчөлөрү	101260	106565	120098
(5) КПССтин мүчөлүгүнө кандидаттар	3372	3181	6304
(6) Бардык коммунисттер	104632	109746	126402

Key:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. as of 1 January 1971 | 4. Members of the CPSU |
| 2. as of 1 January 1976 | 5. Candidate members of the CPSU |
| 3. as of 1 January 1981 | 6. All communists |

In the period between the 15th and 16th Congresses of the CPSU, the numerical strength of the party organization grew by 5,114 people or 4.9 percent, and between the 16th and 17th Congresses by 16,656 people or 15.2 percent. At the present time the party stratum forms 8.4 percent of those working in the economy of the republic.

Numerical Composition of the Party Organizations of the Oblasts, Rayons Subordinate to the Republic, and the City of Frunze (as of 1 January of the respective year)

	(1) 1966-жыл	(1) 1971-жыл	(1) 1976-жыл	(1) 1981-жыл
(2) Ысык-Көл областы . .	—	—	10552	12326
Нарын областы (3) . .	—	—	7396	9091
(4) Ош областы	29970	34970	37182	40654
Талас областы (5) . .	—	—	—	7608
(6) Республикага баш ийген райондор	37521	42132	26544	25662
(7) Фрунзе шаары	24179	27530	28072	31061

Key:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Year | 5. Talas Oblast |
| 2. Issyk-Kul Oblast | 6. Rayons subordinate to the republic |
| 3. Naryn Oblast | 7. City of Frunze |
| 4. Osh Oblast | |

2. Admission Into the CPSU

	(1) КПССтин мүчөлүгүнө кандидаттыкка кабыл алынган	(2) КПССтин мүчөлүгүнө кабыл алынган
(3) 1966—1970-жылдарда (Кыргызстан Компартиясынын XIV жана XV съезддеринин аралыгында)	15675	20305
(4) 1971—1975-жылдарда (Кыргызстан Компартиясынын XV жана XVI съезддеринин аралыгында)	12735	13920
(5) 1976—1980-жылдарда (Кыргызстан Компартиясынын XVI жана XVII съезддеринин аралыгында)	25875	23470

Key:

- Those admitted to candidacy for membership in the CPSU
- Those admitted into membership in the CPSU
- 1966—1970 (between the 14th and 15th Congresses of the CPKi)
- 1971—1975 (between the 15th and 16th Congresses of the CPKi)
- 1976—1980 (between the 16th and 17th Congresses of the CPKi)

In the period between the 14th and 15th Congresses of the CPKi, a yearly average of 3,100 people were admitted to candidacy for membership in the CPSU, between the 15th and 16th Congress 2,500 people, and after the 16th Congress 5,200 people.

After the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Work of the Party Organizations of Kirghizia in Admission Into the Party and in Training Candidates for CPSU Membership" was accepted, party organizations significantly heightened the demand for those entering the CPSU. Whereas 1,018 people, or 8 percent of the party candidates, were not admitted into membership in the CPSU in 1971-1975, the number of such people decreased to 554 in 1976-1980; in other words, they constituted 2.1 percent of the entire number of those admitted into candidacy for membership in the CPSU.

3. Composition of Those Admitted to Candidacy for Membership in the CPSU by Occupation (in percentage)

	(1) 1966-1970- жылдарда	(2) 1971-1975- жылдарда	(3) 1976-1980- жылдарда
(4) КПССтин мүчөлүгүнө кандидаттыкка бардык кабыл алынгандар . . .	100,0	100,0	100,0
(5) алардын ичинен:			
(6) — жумушчулар (7) : . . .	43,3	49,2	54,0
— колхозчулар (7) : . . .	22,8	21,4	16,9
(8) — инженер-техник кызматкерлер, агрономдор, зоотехниктер, илимий кызматкерлер, мугалимдер, врачтар жана эл чарбасынын башка адистери . . .	26,7	23,7	25,5
(9) — административдик-башкаруу аппаратынын кызматкерлери .	7,0	4,9	2,4
(10) — окуучулар (студенттер) . . .	0,2	0,8	1,2

Key:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. In years 1966-1970 | 8. Engineering and technical personnel, agronomists, livestock specialists, scientists, teachers, physicians, and other specialists of the economy |
| 2. In years 1971-1975 | 9. Employees in administration |
| 3. In years 1976-1980 | 10. Students |
| 4. All those admitted to candidacy for CPSU membership | |
| 5. Of which: | |
| 6. Workers | |
| 7. Kolkhoz farmers | |

As can be seen from the above data, the expanding role of the working class in the life of society is clearly reflected in the composition of the new party reinforcement. Even in the conditions of advanced socialism in which the Communist Party has become a party of the entire people, it does not lose its class character. That it was by its very nature the party of the working class and it continues to be has been especially emphasized at the 25th Congress of the CPSU. In the last 5 years the proportion of workers among those who have entered candidacy for membership in the CPSU has grown by 4.8 percent, and in comparison to 1966-1970 by 10.7 percent.

In connection with the reorganization of a group of kolkhozes into sovkhoses and the decrease in the number of those working in agriculture, the proportion of kolkhoz farmers admitted to candidacy for CPSU membership has dropped a little (by 4.5 percent).

In just the last 5 years nearly 14,000 workers have supplemented the party organization of the republic. Every fourth person admitted to candidacy for CPSU membership was an engineering, technical specialist, an agronomist, livestock specialist, scientist, teacher, physician, or other specialist of the economy.

Admission to Party Candidacy of Workers in Various Sectors of the Economy Is Characterized as Follows (in percentage):

1976—1980-жылдарда КПССтин мү-	
чөлүгүнө кандидаттыкка кабыл	
(1) алынган бардык жумушчулар . .	100,0
(2) алардын ичинен:	
(3) ишканаларда иштегендер:	
(4) — өнөр жайында	42,0
(5) — транспортто	8,6
(6) — байланышта	2,2
(7) — курулушта	11,2
(8) — совхоздордо	26,2
(9) — соодада жана коомдук	
тамактанууда	4,7
(10) — башка тармактарда	5,0

Key:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. All workers admitted to | 5. In transportation |
| candidacy for CPSU membership | 6. In communications |
| 2. Of whom: | 7. In construction |
| 3. Are those working in enter- | 8. On sovkhozes |
| prises: | 9. In trade and public catering |
| 4. In industry | 10. In other sectors |

As can be seen from this table, special concern in the selection and admission to the party is shown to the workers of industry, especially to the workers in the major professions working in the basic sectors of the economy, above all to the industrial, experienced workers who have passed through the school of production and life and have won respect and honor in the work force.

Kolkhoz Farmers and Sovkhoz Workers Admitted to Candidacy for Membership in the CPSU by Work Performed (in percentage)

1976—1980-жылдарда КПССтин мү-	
чөлүгүнө кандидаттыкка кабыл	
(1) алынган бардык колхозчулар жана	
совхоздордун жумушчулары	100,0
(2) алардын ичинен:	
(3) — талаачылыкта, жашылча өстү-	
рууда жана багбанчылыкта иш-	
тегендер	
(4) — мал чарбасында иштегендер . .	34,1
(5) — трактористтер, комбайнерлер,	
шоферлер жана башка механи-	
заторлор	24,4
(6) — агрономдор, зоотехниктер, ин-	
женерлер жана айыл чарбасы-	
нын башка адистерин	8,5

[Key on following page]

Key:

1. All kolkhoz farmers and sovkhos workers admitted to candidacy for CPSU membership in 1976-1980
2. Of whom:
3. Those working in field-crop cultivation, vegetable growing and gardening
4. Those working in animal husbandry
5. Tractor drivers, combine operators, drivers, and other machine operators
6. Agronomists, livestock specialists, engineers, and other agricultural specialists

In the past 5 years more than 18,000 workers and kolkhoz farmers were admitted to candidacy for CPSU membership. On the average, they formed 70.9 percent of the party reinforcement per year.

4. Number of Women Admitted to Candidacy for Membership in the CPSU

	(1) абсолюттук саны	(2) кабыл алынгандардын жалпы санына карата процент менен
1961—1965-жылдарда .	5172	22,5
(3) 1966—1970-жылдарда .	4111	26,2
1971—1975-жылдарда .	4847	38,1
1976—1980-жылдарда .	10672	41,2

Key:

1. Absolute number
2. Percentage of total number admitted
3. In years 1961-1965, 1966-1970, etc.

In 1980 women constituted 42 percent of those admitted to candidacy for membership in the CPSU, which is considered the highest percentage of women in the party reinforcement in the last 36 years.

5. Number of Komsomol Members Admitted to Candidacy for Membership in the CPSU

	(1) абсолюттук саны	(2) кабыл алынгандардын жалпы санына карата процент менен
1961—1965-жылдарда	6913	30,0
(3) 1966—1970-жылдарда	5097	32,5
1971—1975-жылдарда .	8000	62,8
1976—1980-жылдарда .	18422	71,2

Key:

1. Absolute number
2. Percentage of total number admitted
3. In years 1961-1965, 1966-1970, etc.

In 1976-1980 the number of Komsomol members admitted to candidacy for membership in the CPSU increased by 13,300 people or 2.6-fold in comparison to years 1966-1970. In 1980 the Komsomol members constituted 71.6 percent of the new party reinforcement, which is considered the largest stratum of Komsomol members in the composition of those admitted to candidacy for CPSU membership in all of these latest years. The party nucleus in the Komsomol has been strengthened; more than 16,000 communists work in the Komsomol.

6. Composition of CPSU Members and Candidate Members by Social Status (as of 1 January of the respective year)

	(1) жумушчулар		(2) дыйкандар (колхозчулар)		(3) кызматчылар жана башкалар	
	абсо- люттук саны	процент менен	абсо- люттук саны	процент менен	абсо- люттук саны	процент менен
	(4)	(5)	(4)	(5)	(4)	(5)
1966-жыл	28662	31,3	21812	23,8	41196	44,9
1971-жыл	34905	33,4	24543	23,4	45184	43,2
(6) 1976-жыл	38119	34,7	25144	22,9	46483	42,4
1981-жыл	48348	38,2	27175	21,5	50879	40,3

Key:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Workers | 4. Absolute number |
| 2. Peasants (kolkhoz farmers) | 5. In percentage |
| 3. Employees and others | 6. 1966, 1971, etc. |

In 1971-1981 the number of workers according to social status increased by 13,400 people, and their proportion in the composition of the party organization grew by 4.8 percent. In the party organization of the republic, workers and kolkhoz farmers (peasants) formed the majority, 59.7 percent.

7. Composition of Communists Belonging to the Category of Employee by Occupation (in percentage, as of 1 January of the respective year)

(1)	1971-жыл	1976-жыл	1981-жыл
(2) Кызматчылардын категориясына кирген бардык коммунисттер	100,0	100,0	100,0
(3) алардын ичинен:			
(4) — өнөр жай ишканаларынын, транспорттун, байланыштын, курулуштун, соо-хоздордун жана алардын структуралык бөлүмдөрүнүн жетекчилери	3,6	4,0	4,3
(5) — инженер-техник кызматкерлер, айыл чарбасынын адистери	26,1	28,2	31,0
(6) — илимдин, агартуунун, саламаттыкты сактоонун, адабияттын жана искусствонун кызматкерлери	29,6	28,2	26,5
(7) — сооданын, коомдук тамактануунун, жабдуунун жана сатып өткөрүүнүн кызматкерлери	6,0	6,1	5,1

[Key on following page]

Key:

1. 1971, 1976, 1981
2. All communists in the category of employee
3. Of whom:
4. Leaders of industrial enterprises, transportation, communications, construction, sovkhozes, and their structural components
5. Engineering and technical personnel, agricultural specialists
6. Personnel in science, education, health services, literature and the arts
7. Trade, public catering, supplies and sales personnel

Fifty-seven and a half percent of the composition of communist employees are engineering and technical personnel, agricultural specialists, personnel in science, education, health services, literature and the arts. Their number in the last 10 years increased by 4,039 people.

8. Composition of Communists by Educational Level (as of 1 January of the respective year)

(1)	1966-жыл		1971-жыл		1976-жыл		1981-жыл	
	абсо- люттуу саны	про- цент менен	абсо- люттуу саны	про- цент менен	абсо- люттуу саны	про- цент менен	абсо- люттуу саны	про- цент менен
(2)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)
(4) Бардык коммунист-тер	91670	100,0	104632	100,0	109746	100,0	126402	100,0
(5) алардын билимдери:								
(6) жогорку	14020	15,3	20672	19,8	27047	24,6	33965	26,9
(7) бүтпөгөн жогорку	3337	3,6	3179	3,0	2848	2,6	2986	2,4
(8) орто	26540	29,0	32967	31,5	39675	36,2	53221	42,1
(9) толук эмес орто	25108	27,4	26649	25,5	22159	20,2	21272	16,8
(10) башталгыч	22665	24,7	21165	20,2	18017	16,4	14958	11,8

Key:

1. 1966, 1971, etc.
2. Absolute number
3. In percentage
4. All communists
5. Their educational level:
6. Higher
7. Incomplete higher
8. Secondary
9. Incomplete secondary
10. Elementary

The steady rise in the overall education, culture, and professional level of the people of Soviet Kirghizia is also clearly seen in the composition of the republic's party organization. Whereas on 1 January 1966 the proportion of communists with a higher, incomplete higher or secondary education was 47.9 percent, on 1 January 1981, or 15 years later, it was 71.4 percent, or 23.5 percent more. Of the total number of communists 61,300 people, or 48.5 percent, are specialists in various sectors with a higher, incomplete higher, or specialized secondary education.

As of 1 January 1981, 1,224 communists had the scholarly degree of candidate of science and 144 communists the degree of doctor of science.

The educational level of those admitted to candidacy for CPSU membership is constantly rising. Of those admitted to CPSU membership in 1980, 95.5 per cent were people with a higher, incomplete higher, or secondary education.

9. Number of Women in the Party Organization

		(1)	(2)
		абсолюттук саны	процент менен
(3)	1966-жылдын 1-январына	17795	19,4
	1971-жылдын 1-январына	21366	20,4
	1976-жылдын 1-январына	24890	22,7
	1981-жылдын 1-январына	33799	26,7

Key:

1. Absolute number
2. In percentage
3. As of 1 January 1966; as of 1 January 1971; etc.

In the last 15 years the number of women in the republic's party organization grew 1.9-fold, the proportion of whom in the total composition of communists was 7.3 percent.

10. National Composition of the Party Organization (as of 1 January 1981)

		(1)	(2)
		абсолюттук саны	процент менен
(3)	КПССтин бардык мүчөлөрү жана мүчөлүгүнө кандидаттар	126402	100,0
(4)	алардын ичинен улуту боюнча:		
(5)	рустар (6)	41628	32,9
(7)	украиндер (6)	8560	6,8
(7)	белорустар (8)	475	0,4
(9)	өзбектер (8)	8346	6,6
(9)	казактар (10)	1154	0,9
(11)	грузиндер (10)	30	0,02
(11)	азербайжандар (12)	391	0,3
(13)	литвалыктар (12)	14	0,01
(13)	молдавандар (14)	34	0,03
(15)	латыштар (14)	17	0,01
(15)	кыргыздар (15)	55928	44,2
(17)	тажиктер (15)	619	0,5
(17)	армяндар (18)	144	0,1
(19)	түркмөндөр (18)	5	0,004
(19)	эстондор	14	0,01
	башка улуттагылар (20)	9043	7,2

Key:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Absolute number | 5. Russians |
| 2. In percentage | 6. Ukrainians |
| 3. All CPSU members and candidate members | 7. Belorussians |
| 4. Of whom, by nationality: | 8. Uzbeks |
| | 9. Kazakhs |

[Key continued on following page]

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| 10. Georgians | 16. Tajiki |
| 11. Azerbaijanis | 17. Armenians |
| 12. Lithuanians | 18. Turkmen |
| 13. Moldavians | 19. Estonians |
| 14. Latvians | 20. Of other nationalities |
| 15. Kirghiz | |

The party organization of the republic is considered a vital form of proletarian internationalism, the friendship and brotherhood of the Soviet peoples. At the present time it unites the best representatives of 71 nationalities and peoples.

11. Age-Group Structure of CPSU Members and Candidate Members (as of 1 January 1981)

	(1)		(2)	
	абсолюттук саны		процент менен	
(3) Бардык коммунисттер алардын ичинен (4) курагы боюнча:	126402		100,0	
(6) 25 жашка чейинкилер (5)	9656		7,6	
(6) 26—30 жаштагылар	14821		11,7	
(8) 31—40 жаштагылар (7)	24512		19,4	
(8) 41—50 жаштагылар	32295		25,6	
(9) 51—60 жаштагылар (9)	28119		22,2	
(10) 60 жаштан жогоркулар	16999		13,5	

Key:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Absolute number | 6. 26-30 years old |
| 2. In percentage | 7. 31-40 years old |
| 3. All communists | 8. 41-50 years old |
| 4. Of whom, by age-group: | 9. 51-60 years old |
| 5. 25 years old or younger | 10. Over 60 years of age |

Because more young people are entering the CPSU, the number of communists 30 years of age or younger grew in the last 5 years in the republic by 11,300, that is, nearly doubled. At the present time, 24,500 or 19.3 percent of the republic's communists are people 30 years old or younger.

12. Composition of CPSU Members by Length of Service (as of 1 January of the respective year)

	(1)			
	1976-жыл		1981-жыл	
	абсолют-тук саны	процент менен	абсолют-тук саны	процент менен
	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)
(4) 5 жылдык жана андан аз стаж-дуулар	13593	12,8	23244	19,3
(5) 6—10 жылга чейин	19821	18,6	13164	11,0
(7) 11—20 жылга чейин (6)	36777	34,5	40351	33,6
(7) 21—30 жылга чейин	18766	17,6	21369	17,8
(8) 31—50 жылга чейин (8)	17406	16,3	21410	17,8
(9) 50 жылдан ашык	202	0,2	560	0,5

[Key on following page]

Key:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. 1976, 1981 | 6. From 11 to 20 years |
| 2. Absolute number | 7. From 21 to 30 years |
| 3. In percentage | 8. From 31 to 50 years |
| 4. Those serving 5 years or less | 9. More than 50 years |
| 5. From 6 to 10 years | |

As of 1 January 1981, there were 4 communists who entered the party organization of the republic in 1917, 54 in the years 1918-1923, 12 in 1924, and 11,766 during the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945).

13. Placement of Communists by Sector of the Economy (as of 1 January of the respective year)

(1)	1966-жыл	1971-жыл	1976-жыл	1981-жыл
(2) Эл чарбасында иштеген бардык коммунисттер	84482	96149	98418	110058
	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
(3) алардын ичинен:				
(5) материалдык өндүрүш тармактарында (4)	71,1	72,2	72,0	73,4
(6) өнөр жайында, курулушта, транспортто жана байланышта	34,0	33,8	34,3	35,3
(7) айыл чарбасында (8)	32,1	32,9	32,3	32,8
(9) алардын ичинен:				
(10) совхоздордо	10,5	10,7	11,7	15,1
колхоздордо	19,8	19,7	18,4	16,0
(11) соодада, коомдук тамактанууда, даярдоодо, материалдык-техникалык жабдууда жана башка материалдык өндүрүш тармактарында	5,0	5,5	5,4	5,3
(12) өндүрүш эмес тармактарда	28,9	27,8	28,0	26,6
(13) мунун ичинен:				
(14) илимде	2,2	2,5	2,2	2,3
(15) агартууда, жогорку окуу жайларында, саламаттыкты сактоодо, маданиятта жана искусстводо	15,0	14,3	14,1	13,0
(16) мамлекеттик жана чарбалык башкаруу органдарында, партиялык жана коомдук уюмдардын аппаратында	10,8	9,9	10,4	10,4
(17) турак-жай, коммуналдык чарбада жана турмуш-тиричилик жактан тейлөөдө	0,9	1,1	1,3	0,9

Key:

1. 1966, 1971, etc.
2. All communists working in the economy
3. Of whom:
4. In sectors of physical production
5. Among which:
6. In industry, construction, transportation, and communications
7. In agriculture
8. Including:
9. On sovkhoses
10. On kolkhoses
11. In trade, public catering, preparation, material and technical supply and other sectors of physical production
12. In nonproduction sectors

[Key continued on following page]

13. Including:
14. In science
15. In education, higher educational institutions, health services, culture, and the arts
16. In state and economic administrative organs, in the apparatus of party and social organizations
17. In housing and municipal services, in personal services

As can be seen from this data, the absolute majority of communists in the republic's party organization, nearly three-fourths of the communists working in the economy, work in the sphere of physical production. In the last 15 years the number of communists in this sphere increased by 25,600 people, of whom 8,900 work in agriculture and 5,500 in industry. In the past 10th Five-Year Plan period, the number of communists in industry as a whole increased by 21.3 percent, and in sectors of determinant significance in hastening scientific and technological progress this growth has been a lot higher than that. For instance, in electrical engineering and electronic industrial enterprises the growth of communists has been 25.1 and 53.7 percent, respectively.

II. Primary Party Organizations

1. Network of Primary Party Organizations (as of 1 January of the respective year)

(1)	1971-жыл		1976-жыл		1981-жыл	
	абсолюттук саны	процент менен	абсолюттук саны	процент менен	абсолюттук саны	процент менен
	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)
(4) Бардык партиялык баштапкы уюмдар	3498	100,0	3974	100,0	4430	100,0
(5) мунун ичинен:						
— өнөр жай ишканаларында, транспортто, байланышта, курулушта . .	946	24,2	1002	25,2	1181	26,6
(7) — совхоздордо ¹ (8) . .	134	3,8	165	4,2	272	6,1
— колхоздордо	242	6,9	216	5,4	180	4,1
(9) — соодада жана коомдук тамактануу ишканаларында	207	5,9	187	4,7	167	3,8
(10) — окуу жайларында	902	25,8	957	24,1	1016	22,9
(11) — илимий мекемелерде (11)	37	1,1	61	1,5	68	1,5
(12) — маданий-агартуу жана оюн-зоок мекемелеринде (театрлар, клубдар, музейлер, маданий парктар жана башкалар)	44	1,3	57	1,4	56	1,3
(13) — дарылоо мекемелеринде (ооруканалар, санаторийлер, поликлиникалар жана башкалар)	127	3,6	136	3,4	145	3,3
(14) — мекемелерде, уюмдарда жана чарбалык органдарда (Борбордук органдардан райондук органдарга чейин)	702	20,1	752	18,9	867	19,6
(15) — айылдык территориалдык, үй башкармаларда жана башкаларда	257	7,3	441	11,1	478	10,8

[Key on following page]

Key:

1. 1971, 1976, 1981
 2. Absolute number
 3. In percentage
 4. All primary party organizations
 5. Among which:
 6. In industrial enterprises, transportation, communications, construction
 7. On sovkhozes*
 8. On kolkhozes
 9. In trade and in public catering enterprises
 10. In educational institutions
 11. In scientific institutions
 12. In cultural-educational and entertainment establishments (theaters, clubs, museums, parks of culture, etc.)
 13. In medical establishments (hospitals, sanatoriums, clinics, etc.)
 14. In establishments, organizations, and economic organs (from Central organs to rayon organs)
 15. In rural territorial, residential administrations, etc.
2. Distribution of Primary Party Organizations by Number of Communists in the Registries (as of 1 January of the respective year)

(1)	1971-жыл		1976-жыл		1981-жыл	
	абсолют- тук саны	про- цент менен	абсолют- тук саны	про- цент менен	абсолют- тук саны	про- цент менен
	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)
(4) Бардык партиялык баштапкы уюмдар	3498	100,0	3974	100,0	4430	100,0
(5) алардын ичинен коммунисттердин саны боюнча:						
(6) 15 адамга чейин	1816	51,9	2216	55,7	2474	55,9
(7) 15 адамдан 49 адамга чейин	1156	33,1	1215	30,6	1348	30,4
(8) 50 адамдан 100 адамга чейин	341	9,7	369	9,3	369	8,3
(9) 100 адамдан ашык	185	5,3	174	4,4	239	5,4

Key:

1. 1971, 1976, 1981
2. Absolute number
3. In percentage
4. All primary party organizations
5. Of which, by number of communists:
6. Up to 15 people
7. From 15 to 49 people
8. From 50 to 100 people
9. More than 100 people

*Included in this also are the primary party organizations of poultry factories, fruit seedling nurseries, stud farms, and state-kolkhoz "Zhivprom" [livestock industry] associations.

3. Structure of Primary Party Organizations (as of 1 January of the respective year)

	1966-ж.	1971-ж.	1976-ж.	1981-ж.
(1) Бардык партиялык баштапкы уюмдар	2991	3498	3974	4430
алардын ичинен парткомдору бар баштапкы уюмдар (2)	298	345	363	405
мунун ичинен партиянын райкомунун укугундагы парткомдор (3)	2	2	2	1
(4) Цехтик партиялык уюмдар	2232	2576	2918	3378
алардын ичинен партиялык баштапкы уюмдардын укугундагы цехтик партиялык уюмдар (5)	1804	2061	2232	2684
мунун ичинен парткомдору бар цехтик партиялык уюмдар (6)	—	—	3	5
партиялык топтор (7)	1326	2101	2870	3374
(8) Темир жол транспортунадагы тармактык парткомдор	—	1	1	1

Key:

1. All primary party organizations
2. Of which, primary organizations with party committees
3. Among which, party committees with the rights of a raykom
4. Shop party organizations
5. Of which, shop party organizations with the rights of a primary party organization
6. Among which, shop party organizations with party committees
7. Party groups
8. Network party committees in railroad transportation

4. Reports and Elections in Primary Party Organizations

	(1) XV съезддин алдында (1970-жыл)	(2) XVI съезд- дин алдында (1975-жыл)	(3) XVII съезд- дин алдында (1980-жыл)
(4) Отчеттор жана шайлоолор өткөрүлгөн бардык партиялык баштапкы уюмдар	3498	3965	4409
(5) алардын учетунда турган коммунисттер	102999	109183	125584
(6) отчеттук-шайлоо чогулуштарына катышкан коммунисттер	99030	105055	122179
(7) учетто турган коммунисттердин санына карата процент менен	96,1	96,2	97,3
(8) отчеттук докладдар боюнча жарыш сөзгө чыгып сүйлөгөндөр	29510	31864	41912
(9) катышкандардын санына карата процент менен	29,7	30,3	34,3

Key:

1. Prior to 15th Congress (1970)
2. Prior to 16th Congress (1975)
3. Prior to 17th Congress (1980)
4. All primary party organizations in which reports were given and elections held
5. Communists on their registries
6. Communists participating in report-and-election meetings
7. As a percentage of communists on the registries
8. Those speaking in the discussions of reports
9. As a percentage of those participating

III. Elected Party Organs Composition of Party Cadres

1. Network of Local Party Organs

(1)		1966-жыл- дын 1-ян- варына	1971-жыл- дын 1-ян- варына	1976-жыл- дын 1-ян- варына	1981-жыл- дын 1-ян- варына
(2)	Областтык комитеттер				
(3)	шаардык комитеттер	1	3	3	4
(4)	шаардык райондук комитеттер	12	13	13	15
(5)	айылдык райондук комитеттер	3	3	4	4
		29	32	34	40

Key:

1. As of 1 January 1966; as of 1 January 1971; etc.
2. Oblast committees
3. City committees
4. Urban rayon committees
5. Rural rayon committees

In the last 15 years, 3 oblast, 2 city, and 11 rayon party committees were formed in the republic.

2. Number of CPSU Members Elected to Leading Party Organs

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	XV съезд- дин алдында шайланган (1970—1971- жылдар)	XVI съезд- дин алдында шайланган (1975—1976- жылдар)	XVII съезд- дин алдында шайланган (1980—1981- жылдар)
(4) Парткомдордун жана партбюронун мүчөлөрү, цехтик партиялык уюмдардын секретарлары, секретарларынын орун басарлары жана партиялык топтордун уюштуруучулары	11139	12946	15766
(5) Парткомдордун жана партбюронун мүчөлөрү, партиялык баштапкы уюмдардын секретарлары жана секретарларынын орун басарлары	14837	15468	17484
(6) Партиянын областтык, шаардык жана райондук комитеттеринин мүчөлөрү, мүчөлүгүнө кандидаттары жана текшерүү комиссияларынын мүчөлөрү	4899	5156	5900
(7) Кыргызстан Компартиясынын Борбордук Комитетинин мүчөлөрү, мүчөлүгүнө кандидаттары жана текшерүү комиссиясынын мүчөлөрү	201	219	241
(8)	(XV съезд шайлаган)	(XVI съезд шайлаган)	(XVII съезд шайлаган)

Key:

1. Elected prior to 15th Congress (1970—1971)
2. Elected prior to 16th Congress (1975—1976)
3. Elected prior to 17th Congress (1980—1981)

[Key continued on following page]

4. Members of party committees and party bureaus, secretaries and deputy secretaries of shop party organizations, and organizers of party groups
5. Members of party committees and party bureaus, secretaries and deputy secretaries of primary party organizations
6. Members and candidate members of oblast, city, and rayon party committees and auditing commission members
7. Members and candidate members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia and auditing commission members
8. Elected by 15th Congress; elected by 16th Congress; elected by 17th Congress [Applies to last line of table]

As can be seen from the above data, the number of the elected aktiv grew by 8,315 people, or by 26.8 percent, during these years. At the present time the active elected party membership in all the links of the Communist Party of Kirghizia consists of 39,400 people.

3. Composition of Raykom Members and Candidate Members and Auditing Commission Members

	(1)		(2)	
	XVI съезддин алдында шайланган (1975-жыл)		XVII съезддин алдында шайланган (1980-жыл)	
	абсолют-тук саны	процент менен	абсолют-тук саны	процент менен
	(3)	(4)	(3)	(4)
I. Партиянын райкомдорунун мүчөлүгүнө, мүчөлүгүнүн кандидаттыгына жана текшерүү комиссияларынын мүчөлүгүнө бардык шайлангандар				
(5) алардын ичинен:	3174	100,0	3563	100,0
(6) жумушчулар жана колхозчулар	1340	42,2	1497	42,0
(7) мунун ичинен колхоздордун председателдери	183	5,8	167	4,7
(8) өнөр жай ишканаларынын, транспорттун, байланыштын жана курулуштун жетекчилери	200	6,3	226	6,3
(9) совхоздордун директорлору	129	4,1	200	5,6
(10) инженер-техник кызматкерлер жана айыл чарбасынын адистери	228	7,2	245	6,9
(11) партиялык кызматкерлер	435	13,7	490	13,7
(12) советтик мекемелердин кызматкерлери	361	11,4	423	11,9
(13) илимдин, маданияттын, агартуунун жана саламаттыкты сактоонун кызматкерлери	220	6,9	237	6,7
(14) башка кызматкерлер	261	8,2	245	6,9
Билимдери боюнча:				
(15) жогорку	1802	56,8	2224	62,4
(16) бүтпөгөн жогорку	94	3,0	74	2,1
(17) орто	764	24,1	1022	28,7
(18) толук эмес орто	471	14,8	241	6,8
(19) башталгыч	43	1,3	2	0,06
(20) Илимий даражасы жана наамы барлар	маалыматтар жок		25	0,7
(23)				
II. Партиянын шаардык, шаардык райондук комитеттеринин мүчөлүгүнө, мүчөлүгүнүн кандидаттыгына жана текшерүү комиссияларынын мүчөлүгүнө бардык шайлангандар				
(21) алардын ичинен:	1583	100,0	1767	100,0
(22) жумушчулар	611	38,6	702	39,7
(23) (26)				

[Table continued on following page]

(27)	өнер жай ишканаларынын, транспорттун, байланыштын жана курулуштун жетекчилери	211	13,3	232	13,1
(29)	инженер-техник кызматкерлер (28)	109	6,9	96	5,4
(30)	партиялык кызматкерлер	206	13,0	242	13,7
(31)	советтик мекемелердин кызматкерлери (30)	151	9,5	181	10,3
(32)	илимдин, маданияттын, агартуунун жана саламаттыкты сактоонун кызматкерлери	167	10,6	168	9,5
(33)	башка кызматкерлер (32)	128	8,1	146	8,3
(34)	Билимдери боюнча:				
(35)	жогорку (34)	816	51,5	960	54,3
(36)	бүтпөгөн жогорку	35	2,2	26	1,5
(37)	орто (36)	596	37,7	728	41,2
(38)	тодук эмес орто	136	8,6	53	3,0
(39)	башталгыч (38)	—	—	—	—
(40)	илимий даражасы жана наамы барлар	маалыматтар жок			
		(40)			

Key:

1. Elected prior to 16th Congress (1975)
2. Elected prior to 17th Congress (1980)
3. Absolute number
4. In percentage
5. I. All those elected to raykom membership, candidate membership, and membership in auditing commissions
6. Of whom:
7. Workers and kolkhoz farmers
8. Among whom, chairmen of kolkhozes
9. Leaders of industrial enterprises, transportation, communications and construction
10. Directors of sovkhoses
11. Engineering and technical personnel and agricultural specialists
12. Party workers
13. Employees of Soviet institutions
14. Personnel in science, culture, education, and health services
15. Other employees
16. By educational level:
17. Higher
18. Incomplete higher
19. Secondary
20. Incomplete secondary
21. Elementary
22. Bearers of scientific degrees and titles
23. No data
24. II. All those elected to city committee and urban rayon committee membership and candidate membership and membership in auditing commissions
25. Of whom:
26. Workers
27. Leaders of industrial enterprises, transportation, communications and construction
28. Engineering and technical personnel
29. Party workers
30. Employees of Soviet institutions
31. Personnel in science, culture, education, and health services

[Key continued on following page]

32. Other employees
33. By educational level:
34. Higher
35. Incomplete higher
36. Secondary
37. Incomplete secondary
38. Elementary
39. Bearers of scientific degrees and titles
40. No data

4. Composition of Obkom Members, Candidate Members, and Auditing Commission Members

	(1)		(2)	
	XVI съезддин алдында шайланган (1975-жыл)		XVII съезддин алдында шайланган (1980-жыл)	
	абсолют- тук саны (3)	процент менен (4)	абсолют- тук саны (5)	процент менен (6)
Партиянын обкомдорунун мүчөлүгүнө, мүчөлүгүнүн кандидатыгына жана текшерүү комиссияларынын мүчөлүгүнө бардык шайлангандар	399	100,0	570	100,0
(6) алардын ичинен:				
(7) жумушчулар жана колхозчулар	144	36,1	208	36,5
(8) мунун ичинен колхоздордун председателдери	24	6,0	27	4,7
(9) өнөр жай ишканаларынын, транспорттун, байланыштын жана курулуштун жетекчилери	24	6,0	39	6,9
(10) совхоздордун директорлору	14	3,5	21	3,7
(11) инженер-техник кызматкерлер жана айыл чарбасынын адистери	10	2,5	15	2,6
(12) партиялык кызматкерлер	93	23,3	137	24,0
(13) советтик мекемелердин кызматкерлери	69	17,3	99	17,4
(14) илимдин, маданияттын, агартуунун жана саламаттыкты сактоонун кызматкерлери	20	5,0	27	4,7
(15) башка кызматкерлер	25	6,3	24	4,2
(16) Билимдери боюнча:				
(17) жогорку	262	65,7	373	65,4
(18) бүтпөгөн жогорку	7	1,7	9	1,6
(19) орто	83	20,8	167	29,3
(20) толук эмес орто	47	11,8	21	3,7
(21) башталгыч	—	—	—	—
(22) илимий даражасы жана илимий наамы барлар	маалыматтар жок		18	3,2

(23)

Key:

1. Elected prior to 16th Congress (1975)
2. Elected prior to 17th Congress (1980)
3. Absolute number
4. In percentage

[Key continued on following page]

5. All those elected to obkom membership, candidate membership, and membership in auditing commissions
6. Of whom:
7. Workers and kolkhoz farmers
8. Among whom, chairmen of kolkhozes
9. Leaders of industrial enterprises, transportation, communications, and construction
10. Sovkhoz directors
11. Engineering and technical personnel and agricultural specialists
12. Party workers
13. Employees of Soviet institutions
14. Personnel in science, culture, education, and health services
15. Other employees
16. By educational level:
17. Higher
18. Incomplete higher
19. Secondary
20. Incomplete secondary
21. Elementary
22. Bearers of scientific degrees and titles
23. No data

5. Composition of Members and Candidate Members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia and Members of the Auditing Commission

	(1)				(2)				(3)			
	XV съезд шайлаган (1971-жыл)				XVI съезд шайлаган (1976-жыл)				XVII съезд шайлаган (1981-жыл)			
	абсо- лют- тук саны	про- цент	менен		абсо- лют- тук саны	про- цент	менен		абсо- лют- тук саны	про- цент	менен	
	(4)	(5)	(4)	(5)	(4)	(5)	(4)	(5)	(4)	(5)	(4)	(5)
Кыргызстан Компартиясынын Борбордук Комитетинин мүчөлүгүнө, мүчөлүгүнүн кандидаттыгына жана текшерүү комиссиясынын мүчөлүгүнө бардык шайлангандар	201	100,0	219	100,0	241	100,0						
(7) алардын ичинен:												
жумушчулар жана колхозчулар (8)	46	22,9	54	24,7	59	24,5						
(9) мунун ичинен колхоздордун председатели	7	3,5	7	3,2	6	2,5						
(10) өнөр жай ишканаларынын, транспорттун, байланыштын жана курулуштун жетекчилери	6	3,0	7	3,2	7	2,9						
(11) совхоздордун директорлору	4	2,0	3	1,4	2	0,8						
(12) инженер-техник кызматкерлер жана айыл чарбасынын адистери	1	0,5	—	—	1	0,4						
(13) партиялык кызматкерлер	74	36,8	80	36,5	81	33,6						
(14) советтик мекемелердин кызматкерлери	44	21,9	47	21,5	60	24,9						
(15) илимдин, маданияттын, агартуунун жана саламаттыкты сактоонун кызматкерлери	10	5,0	13	5,9	15	6,2						
(16) башка кызматкерлер	16	7,9	15	6,8	16	6,7						
(17) Билимдери боюнча:												
(18) жогорку	154	76,6	166	75,8	185	76,8						
бүтпөгөн жогорку (19)	1	0,5	3	1,4	5	2,1						
(20) орто	27	13,4	37	16,9	45	18,6						
тодук эмес орто (21)	18	9,0	13	5,9	6	2,5						
(22) башталгыч	1	0,5	—	—	—	—						
(23) илимий даражасы жана наамы барлар	маалыматтар жок (24)				34	14,1						

[Key on following page]

Key:

1. Elected by 15th Congress (1971)
2. Elected by 16th Congress (1976)
3. Elected by 17th Congress (1981)
4. Absolute number
5. In percentage
6. All those elected to membership and candidate membership in the CPKi Central Committee and membership in the auditing commission
7. Of whom:
8. Workers and kolkhoz farmers
9. Among whom, chairmen of kolkhozes
10. Leaders of industrial enterprises, transportation, communications, and construction
11. Sovkhoz directors
12. Engineering and technical personnel and agricultural specialists
13. Party workers
14. Employees of Soviet institutions
15. Personnel in science, culture, education, and health services
16. Other employees
17. By educational level:
18. Higher
19. Incomplete higher
20. Secondary
21. Incomplete secondary
22. Elementary
23. Bearers of scientific degrees and titles
24. No data

6. Number of Communist Workers and Kolkhoz Farmers Elected to Leading Party Organs

	(1)		(2)	
	XVI съезддин алдында шайланган (1975-жыл)		XVII съезддин алдында шайланган (1980-жыл)	
	(3)	(4)	(3)	(4)
	абсолют- тук саны	процент менен	абсолют- тук саны	процент менен
(5) Партиялык топтордун уюштуруучулары	1915	66,7	2344	69,7
(6) уюмдардын партбюросунун секретарлары, секретарларынын орун басарлары, мүчөлөрү	6366	63,2	7842	63,2
(7) партиялык баштапкы уюмдардын парткомдорунун жана партбюросунун мүчөлөрү	4090	37,1	4398	35,1
(8) партиянын шаардык, райондук комитеттеринин мүчөлөрү, мүчөлүгүнүн кандидаттары жана текшерүү комиссияларынын мүчөлөрү	1951	41,0	2199	41,3
(9) Кыргызстан Компартиясынын Борбордук Комитетинин, обкомдорунун мүчөлөрү жана мүчөлүгүнүн кандидаттары, текшерүү комиссияларынын мүчөлөрү	198	32,0	267	32,9

[Key on following page]

Key:

1. Elected prior to 16th Congress (1975)
2. Elected prior to 17th Congress (1980)
3. Absolute number
4. In percentage
5. Organizers of party groups
6. Secretaries, deputy secretaries, and members of party committees and party bureaus of shop party organizations
7. Members of party committees and party bureaus of primary party organizations
8. Members and candidate members of city and rayon party committees and auditing commission members
9. Members and candidate members of the CPKi Central Committee and obkoms, and auditing commission members

In all the links of the elected party aktiv, from party groups to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia, nearly 18,000 workers and kolkhoz farmers were elected during the report-and-election campaign of 1980-1981. They constituted 44.8 percent of all those elected. Sixty-six workers and kolkhoz farmers were elected members of oblast, city, and rayon party committee bureaus.

7. Number of Women Elected to the Staff of the Leading Party Organs

	(1) XVI съезддин алдында шайланган (1975-жыл)		(2) XVII съезддин алдында шайланган (1980-жыл)	
	(3) абсолют- тук саны	шайлан- гандар- дын жал- пы саны- на карата процент менен (4)	(3) абсолют- тук саны	шайлан- гандар- дын жал- пы саны- на карата процент менен (4)
(5) Партиялык топтордун уюштуруучулары	457	15,9	770	22,9
(6) пехтик партиялык уюмдардын бюросунун жана парткомдорунун секретарлары, секретарларынын орун басарлары жана мүчөлөрү	1834	18,2	2788	22,5
(7) партиялык баштапкы уюмдардын секретарлары	1317	33,2	1603	36,4
(8) партиялык баштапкы уюмдардын парткомдорунун жана партбюросунун мүчөлөрү	2588	23,5	3302	26,3
(9) партиянын шаардык, райондук комитеттеринин мүчөлөрү, мүчөлүгүнүн кандидаттары жана текшерүү комиссияларынын мүчөлөрү	1404	29,5	1667	31,3
(10) Кыргызстан Компартиясынын Борбордук Комитетинин, обкомдорунун мүчөлөрү, мүчөлүгүнүн кандидаттары жана текшерүү комиссияларынын мүчөлөрү	149	24,1	204	25,2

Key:

1. Elected prior to 16th Congress (1975)
2. Elected prior to 17th Congress (1980)
3. Absolute number
4. In percentage of total elected

[Key continued on following page]

5. Organizers of party groups
6. Secretaries, deputy secretaries, and members of party committees and bureaus of shop party organizations
7. Secretaries of primary party organizations
8. Members of party committees and party bureaus of primary party organizations
9. Members, candidate members, and auditing commission members of city and rayon party committees
10. Members, candidate members, and auditing commission members of the CPKi Central Committee and of the obkoms

8. Composition of the Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations by Educational Level (as of 1 January of the respective year, in percentage)

		(1) билими				
		жогорку (2)	бүтпөгөн жогорку (3)	орто (4)	толук эмес орто (5)	баштал- гыч (6)
(7)	1966-жыл	31,7	11,3	39,4	15,1	2,5
	1971-жыл	46,4	8,0	37,4	8,0	0,2
	1976-жыл	56,0	3,9	36,3	3,8	0,03
	1981-жыл	63,4	3,5	31,8	1,3	—

Key:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Educational Level | 5. Incomplete secondary |
| 2. Higher | 6. Elementary |
| 3. Incomplete higher | 7. 1966, 1971, etc. |
| 4. Secondary | |

9. Composition of Oblast, City, and Rayon Party Committee Secretaries by Educational Level (as of 1 January of the respective year, in percentage)

		(1) билими		
		жогорку (2)	бүтпөгөн жогорку (3)	орто (4)
(5) Партиянын шаардык, райондук комитеттеринин секретарлары				
(7)	1966-жыл	89,4	8,1	2,5
	1971-жыл	97,0	1,5	1,5
	1976-жыл	100,0	—	—
	1981-жыл	100,0	—	—
(6) Партиянын областтык комитеттеринин секретарлары				
(7)	1966-жыл	100,0	—	—
	1971-жыл	100,0	—	—
	1976-жыл	100,0	—	—
	1981-жыл	100,0	—	—

Key:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Educational level | 5. Secretaries of city and rayon party committees |
| 2. Higher | 6. Secretaries of oblast party committees |
| 3. Incomplete higher | 7. 1966, 1971, etc. |
| 4. Secondary | |

After the 16th Congress the number of specialists in industry and agricultural production among raykom secretaries grew from 57.9 to 64.0 percent.

10. Training and Retraining of Cadres

	(1) 1971—1980- жылдарда бүтүрүп чыккандар- дын саны
(2) КПСС БКнын алдындагы коомдук илимдер Академиясын (1973—1980-жылдарда аспирантураны)	10
(3) КПСС БКнын алдындагы коомдук илимдер Академиясын жана партиялык Жогорку мектепти	53
(4) КПСС БКнын алдындагы партиялык сырттан окуу Жогорку мектебин (1978-жылга чейин)	273
(5) республикалар аралык партиялык жогорку мектептерди	532
(6) анын ичинен сырттан окуу бөлүмүн	172
(7) советтик-партиялык мектепти (1958—1966-жылдар)	843
(8) партиялык жана советтик жетекчи кадрлардын квалификациясын жогорулатуу институтун	182
(9) партиялык жана советтик кадрлардын квалификациясын жогорулатуу курстарын	5116

Key:

1. Number of those completing the following during 1971-1980
2. Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee (graduate study in 1973-1980)
3. Academy of Social Sciences and Higher Party School under the CPSU Central Committee
4. Higher Party Correspondence School under the CPSU Central Committee (up to 1978)
5. Interrepublic higher party schools
6. Including the correspondence department
7. Soviet-Party School (1958-1966)
8. Institute for raising the qualifications of party and soviet leadership cadres
9. Courses to raise the qualifications of party and soviet cadres

IV. System of Political and Economic Education

	(1) угуучулардын саны		
	1970/1971- окуу жылы (2)	1976/1977- окуу жылы (3)	1980/1981- окуу жылы (4)
(5) Партиялык окуу	137671	202332	242158
(6) Комсомолдук окуу	70785	78083	115069
(7) Экономикалык окуу	48242	104089	235751

[Key on following page]

Key:

1. Number of those studying
2. 1970-1971 academic year
3. 1976-1977 academic year
4. 1980-1981 academic year
5. Party study
6. Komsomol study
7. Economic study

Staff of Propaganda Cadres

(1)		
	1976-жыл	1981-жыл
(2) Бардык пропагандисттер (экономикалык мектептердин жана пропаганданын массалык формаларынын жетекчилерин кошо эсептегенде)	20469	27639
(3) алардын ичинен:		
(4) — партиялык, советтик, профсоюздук жана комсомолдук кызматкерлер	1202	1366
(5) — ишканалардын, уюмдардын, колхоздордун, совхоздордун жетекчилери	2962	3360
(6) — инженер-техник кызматкерлер	5654	9925
(7) — айыл чарбасынын адистери	4361	5243
(8) — мугалимдер, жогорку окуу жайларынын окутуучулары жана илимий кызматкерлер	4156	4034

Key:

1. 1976, 1981
2. All propagandists (counting leaders of economic schools and mass forms of propaganda together)
3. Among whom:
4. Party, Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol employees
5. Leaders of enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses
6. Engineering and technical personnel
7. Agricultural specialists
8. Teachers, those teaching at higher educational institutions, and scientists

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CSO: 8372/1775

REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ SUPREME SOVIET CHAIRMAN ON REPUBLIC RESOURCES

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 25 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by T. Koshoyev, chairman of the Presidium of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet: "The Pivot of Economic Policy"]

[Text] At the 26th party congress General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said: "The pivot of economic policy is a seemingly simple and commonplace thing — a proprietary attitude toward the public good, the ability to use everything that we have fully and purposefully."

The proprietary attitude toward public wealth should show itself in large things and small. It is always evident in large things. In republic industries, for example, it means building more economical machine tools and automated lines and complexes and producing cheaper materials. The area of irrigated land in Kirghizia has increased several times; this land produces bountiful harvests. We can see vivid examples of a true, proprietary approach to work in the establishment of the system of hydroelectric power stations, growth in the size of the republic's flock, and the development of new breeds of animals and new varieties of plants.

But what about economy in small things? Each month people's controllers in the republic make republic-wide surprise inspections of the use of working time, conservation of energy, fuel consumption, and conservation of scrap metal. The results of these inspections are published in the republic newspaper SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA. When you read them you cannot help wondering how much public wealth sometimes leaks away through small cracks. A lathe operator goes off to smoke without turning off the machine. An electrician "forgets" to turn off outside lighting during the day. A foreman does not provide materials for the brigade, bringing work to a stop. The head of a garage wastes fuel right and left. A director does not keep track of preservation of his equipment. Who are they, these people? Why are they so careless? Your first thought is that they would probably not behave this way in their own home!

But the point is perhaps precisely that many of these wasteful people do act this way at home. It is just a difference of scale. At home they forget to turn off one kind of switch, while on the job they forget another. At home they

have weeds in the garden, while at work they stand idle. We have begun to live better and forgotten how to count kopecks, so we lose rubles. This is the conclusion that suggests itself.

We cannot help being pleased by the growth in the well-being of the working people and their real income. The average monthly earnings of workers and employees taking account of payments and benefits from public consumption funds are now 215 rubles in the republic. During the last five-year plan they rose 11.9 percent. During this time the average monthly earnings of kolkhoz members increased 16.6 percent. More benefits were instituted for veterans of the Great Patriotic War and mothers of large families.

Facilities are being expanded to implement the rights of citizens given under the USSR Constitution to education, housing, and free medical care. This year alone 1.1 million square meters of housing and many new schools, preschool institutions for children, hospitals, and polyclinics will be put into operation through all sources of financing.

Today when our people have become more prosperous and receive better wages, each family has greater opportunities to meet its needs. But not every family is able to do so. Not everyone has learned to manage personal income correctly, and at bottom this income is a part of public wealth. Naturally, it does matter to our society how the family budget is spent, whether it goes to meet cultural and domestic needs or is thrown to the winds.

I recall an incident which happened late last year at the Bakair Sovkhoz in Kirovskiy Rayon of Talas Oblast. A certain shepherd intended to celebrate the birth of his son in a big way. He invited the people of the countryside to participate in an "ulak-tartyshe" [possibly folk celebration] organized for the occasion. One hundred and twenty horsemen decided to compete for the grand prize offered by the shepherd, 5,000 rubles. The worried sovkhov community tried to talk the generous shepherd out of such wastefulness, but he did not follow their advice.

This incident evoked broad response in public opinion and many arguments occurred because of it. Of course the money earned by the shepherd belongs to him and he has a right to use it according to his discretion. But it seems to me that the rural Soviet and the inhabitants of the villages of the Bakair Sovkhoz were correct to sharply censure such petty bourgeois behavior at their meeting. They demanded that the shepherd be more modest and stop such extravagant celebrations that take many people away from work and cost the family a great deal.

Waste at home and mismanagement on the job only seem unconnected at first glance. They are links of the same chain. If a person is a poor manager at home, he is also a so-so worker on the job. The local Soviets of People's Deputies are waging an uncompromising struggle against these ugly phenomena. They are taking steps to root out waste at home just as much as on the job, and they work consistently and purposefully to give every working person the feeling that he is master of his country.

Rural meetings ["skhody"] are a reliable and time-tested form of organizing this work. Rural meetings have begun to play a large part in shaping public opinion and in economic and moral indoctrination of the working people. They make it possible to actively involve them in meeting the challenges that face working collectives.

Questions of the use of labor resources were discussed at rural meetings in Lyaylyakskiy Rayon of Osh Oblast. Based on the decisions of the meetings 20 brigades of labor veterans and housewives were formed to prepare feed and gave very important and timely help to the farms. Rural meetings in Kalininskiy Rayon were devoted to questions of economy and thrift and rational use of raw materials, fuel, energy, and other material resources.

There exists a belief that if a person works on his personal plot he will not produce much on the production job. In practice it usually turns out the other way. A worker who is a true master at home is also among the leaders on the job. Arstanbek Beyshenaliyev, a corn grower, works at the Kolkhoz imeni Kuybyshev in Alamedinskiy Rayon. His team has the best result at the farm, 63.2 quintals of corn from each of 70 hectares. He also keeps his private plot in good order. He has a cow and calf, sheep, and poultry. It is not accidental that he, a good manager, was elected deputy to the rayon Soviet. I could also name other real workers who are masters in their personal and public jobs. In order to give greater incentive to manage private plots the Presidium of the republic Supreme Soviet adopted an ukase increasing the maintenance norms for livestock owned by citizens who are not kolkhoz members. Certain articles of the republic Land Code were partially amended and supplemented to broaden the rights of land users and increase their accountability for rational and efficient use of private plots. This created a legal basis for better management of the private subsidiary operations.

Last year questions of their development were discussed at the rural meetings. All this had a positive effect on results. In the republic today there are 535,000 private subsidiary operations. The population keeps 301,300 cattle (including 187,600 cows), 60,300 hogs, 1,158,400 sheep and goats, and a large number of rabbits and poultry. Collective orchard and garden farming is developing broadly. With the active assistance of local Soviets the practice of concluding contracts with the population to raise livestock and poultry and sell surplus milk, meat, eggs, wool, fruit, and vegetables has spread in the republic. Last year 14,700 tons of meat, 4,161 tons of milk, about 32 million eggs, and almost 5,000 tons of wool was bought from the population on the basis of such contracts. Behind these figures we can see the vigorous work of the Soviets of People's Deputies and an increase in the role of the rural meetings.

Today, with the dry summer the republic is undergoing, the Soviets of People's Deputies have focused their attention on using every drop of water wisely. They are carefully monitoring every plot of irrigated land to see that the maximum possible harvest is raised. The initiative of the elected officials from Saratov Oblast, who came out in IZVESTIYA with the slogan "Preserve Everything That We Have Raised!" has found a broad response and support in all the oblasts and rayons of Kirghizia. Responding to it, thousands and thousands of people

are working enthusiastically, with a special sense of responsibility, today in order to deliver as much food as possible and thus make their personal contribution to fulfillment of the Food Program. Work is underway everywhere to mobilize working people to prepare feed and use it economically.

Conserving grain resources and teaching the population, above all the growing generation, respect and a thrifty attitude toward grain has been and remains an important problem. In short, the challenge posed in L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the 19th Congress of the All-Union Leninist Komsomol — rigorous economy, economy everywhere and in everything — is taking on concrete form in the work of our laboring people.

Constant concern for economy is the job of all Soviet people. If we want to live better this means that we must not only work better, but also learn to count every kopeck and figure other ways to save. This means in both the private and the public sectors.

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CSO: 1830/440

REGIONAL

BELORUSSIAN OFFICIAL ON REVITALIZING COMMUNIST EDUCATION

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 17 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by V. Kisel', sector chief of the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Belorussian CP Central Committee: "Greater Effectiveness for Party Education"]

[Text] In our republic summing up the results of the Marxist-Leninist educational school year, as well as discussing them widely in party committees and organizations is the beginning of the next stage in the great and responsible work involved in implementing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress on improving the quality and effectiveness of party instruction. Today we must consider our tasks in the ideological tempering of communists in this way, i.e. from the standpoint of the dialectical connection between our experience and the urgent problems of political education.

The current year, which witnessed the reorganization of the system of party instruction, produced noticeable positive progress toward attaining the most important goals of political education, emphasized in the 26th CPSU Congress Accountability Report to the Central Committee, "...to achieve unity of the ideological-theoretical, political-educational, organizational and economic work of the party in actuality."

The main themes unifying the tasks performed during the first school year after the Congress was the achievement of a more profound comprehension and interpretation of the material of the Congress closely integrated with study of the subjects and courses of the syllabi.

In accordance with the positions and conclusions of the Congress and the recommendations made in the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the further improvement of party instruction in light of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress," measures were taken everywhere to enrich the contents of instruction and make them more topical, to strengthen its ties with life and with solutions to the industrial and social problems facing labor collectives. The responsibilities of secretaries of city and rayon party committees and of course organizers and propagandists toward providing higher quality

classes have increased considerably. Issues relating to improving party instruction, in the light of the resolutions of the Congress and recommendations made in the CPSU Central Committee decree, were discussed from all angles in republic, city and rayon seminars and conferences for ideological workers, seminars for secretaries of party organizations and propagandists, meetings of communists and scientific and practical conferences. Progress toward implementing these most important party documents was considered at plenums and sessions of the bureaus of a number of city and rayon party committees. The participation of the mass media was enlisted to elucidate the relevant issues. As a result, not only supervisors of instruction, but also many ordinary party members became more interested and took decisive action against the manifestations of formalism and bureaucracy in the structure and content of classes.

In the past school year, the new organizational structure of party instruction involved: 583 schools for young communists, 12,000 schools of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, 12,500 schools of scientific communism, more than 2,000 theoretical and methodological (philosophical) seminars, 312 schools for party economic and ideological activists, 6 universities of Marxism-Leninism; the total number studying in all these types of educational institutions was 612,000.

Party committees purposefully implemented the directive of the CPSU Central Committee relating to the necessity for improving management of Marxist-Leninist education for communists. For example, the proportion of communists relative to the total number of students in political schools and seminars grew from 53 percent in the previous school year to almost 84 percent. When study groups were formed, organizers began to take fuller account of the needs and interests of the participants, their level of education, political literacy and practical experience. The new structure made it possible to better implement an individualized approach to the design of instruction for communists. This approach, because of the greater homogeneity of the students' general educational preparation, could provide them with a deeper level of instruction in Marxist-Leninist theory. This made it essential to emphasize development of serious practical skills of self-education and positively affected the formation of a stable interest in political writings and, more generally, fostered a creative class atmosphere and an increase in active participation on the part of students.

The elevation of the ideological-theoretical level of instruction and the growth in the attention paid by communists to the in-depth study of the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin, the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the works of L. I. Brezhnev must be considered the most important results of the improvement of party instruction. The problems of Marxist-Leninist theory are studied directly in the original sources by one-third of those studying according to the individualized self-education curricula. For example, in the Brest and Vitebsk oblasts the majority of seminar students followed such a syllabus. In-depth study of the documents from the November (1981) and May (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee titled "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR," and the speeches of L. I. Brezhnev at the

17th Congress of USSR trade unions and the 19th Congress of the VKLSM (All-Union Lenin Young Communist League) on the part of communists and all the workers of the republic has significantly enriched the content of instruction and strengthened its connection with life.

The past school year has demonstrated the high efficacy of the present organizational structure of party education and of its new forms: schools for young communists, schools of scientific communism and schools for ideological activists. In the schools for young communists, party members and candidates for party membership find a wide range of opportunities for familiarizing themselves with all aspects of the theory and practical activity of the CPSU and for studying concrete examples of the work of primary party organizations. This has, to some extent, accelerated the process of creating manpower for the organizational and political replenishment of party organizations and of ideological tempering of communists.

Schools of scientific communism have acquitted themselves well by providing opportunities for party members to study the principles and specifications of building socialism and communism on such a general level for the first time. The fact that these schools bring together communists with high levels of theoretical and professional training makes it possible to resolve the crucial problems of political education more successfully.

In many rayons of the Vitebsk oblast, the work of the schools of scientific communism for teachers has been placed under efficient management. Dozens of support schools of this type have been put into operation, each of which has supported 5 to 10 open classes a year. This experiment was evaluated highly at the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference on Marxist-Leninist Education for pedagogical workers held in Moscow in March of this year. Now, in accordance with the recommendations of the conference, in all oblasts of the republic, political education cabinets have been created at teacher training institutes. These will go into operation as early as the next school year.

Positive progress was noted with regard to the content of work in the seminars, which evidenced growth in the scientific level of the theoretical and methodological problems addressed and in the degree of independence and creativity with which students approached the mastery of revolutionary theory. In order to help the students, groups of public servant consultants were formed in party committees, sample curricula for independent study of various theoretical problems were generated and methodological recommendations for organizing political self-education were prepared.

In implementing the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, party committees as a whole began to conduct political instruction more thoughtfully and creatively. In the party organization of the Minsk, Vitebsk, Mogilev and other oblasts, many heads of schools and seminars are making general use of active class forms, e.g., practical exercises, discussion of papers, the problem-oriented method of instruction and setting up of social-political field work for the students. The competitions for propagandists on the theme: "For

each student--communist ideology and an active outlook on life," which was conducted in the Grodno and Mogilev oblasts, deserve approval and support.

For example, in the Chausskiy Rayon, about 30 party organizations from industrial enterprises, construction projects, kolkhozes and sovkhoses participated in such a competition. As a result, the content of the political instruction of communists was significantly enriched, videotapes about the experiences of the leaders and innovators in industry and the outstanding workers of the five-year plan were made, and hundreds of slides about the jobs of the best workers and the history and current state of the rayon were prepared. In a number of enterprises information-methodological centers were equipped to aid the propagandists and students.

And these are far from isolated facts. Thus, propagandists from the "Gom-sel'mash" production association, after becoming familiar with the materials from the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, proposed a competition and exchange of views for propagandists in enterprises of the agricultural industrial complex of the nation for the new school year. This competition is intended to define the significance of an active outlook and to increase the contribution of each propagandist to the ideological facilitation of the implementation of the USSR Food Program. It appears that an innovative effort of this sort deserves support.

In the spirit of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee decree, party committees have increased their attention to questions involving the systematic instruction and education of labor force supervisors. Measures were taken to raise the quality of classes, to adopt active methods of instruction and to strengthen its connections with life. It has become the rule that during the school year in party and economic activist schools, students prepare papers, perform practical exercises, and study examples of leading local organizational, political-educational and economic work. In many educational formats of the Vitebsk, Gomel and other oblasts, classes regularly involve having tests, student discussions of primary source materials they have studied and defense of their papers take place right in the labor collectives. Experience with the operation of schools for ideological activists also allows the conclusion that their creation has aided the elimination of discrepancies and redundancy in the content and form of instruction given to agitation activists and has facilitated the creation of a well-defined system for training this category of ideological labor force.

The influence of the system of economic education of workers on their political, vocational and moral education has grown. Their discipline at work has been strengthened and the efficiency and quality of their work has risen.

Questions relating to improvement of the work of propaganda labor forces, the selection and education of their members and their theoretical and methodological training are constantly given particular attention by party committees and organizations. The proportion of communists among supervisors of classes has grown to 98 percent and among specialists with higher education--to 99 percent. Heads of political schools and seminars included approximately 3,000 former soviet, trade union and komsomol workers and more than 6,000 managers of enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

The participation of party activists who supervise labor forces in seminars for propagandists is becoming systematic; work by class supervisors based on practical information has improved. Thus, during the school year, all the secretaries and chiefs of departments of the Grodno oblast party committee and supervisors of workers in the oblast Soviet executive committee spoke to the propagandists. In the cities and rayons of the Gomel oblast a new form of work has been adopted successfully--meetings between propagandists and information-propaganda groups from party committees.

While valuing what has been achieved, it is impossible to ignore important shortcomings in the organization of party instruction in a number of places. Experience has shown that, in some party committees and primary party organizations, the significance and nature of the reorganization has not been made thoroughly clear, and they frequently resolve the problems regarding improvement of instruction posed by the party from yesterday's viewpoint. It is evident that this has its roots mainly in the, still not uncommon, superficial approach to designing instruction and in manifestations of dogmatism, pedantry and empty verbosity.

In preparing for the new school year, party committees and organizations must be especially careful and self-critical when they analyze the experience they have gained; they must examine existing shortcomings and negligence earnestly and conscientiously. When places in schools and seminars are being filled, they must set themselves the task of helping each communist select the form of instruction most suitable to his knowledge and interests. Party oblast committees must examine preparations for classes in all city and rayon committees and communist party bureaus and the city and rayon committees must do the same for each primary party organization. The most important thing in this enterprise is to outline concrete measures for increasing the effectiveness of political education and of the struggle against formalism and bureaucracy.

Concerning the content of classes, in the new school year, it is still possible to take a 2-year program of study consisting of selected courses and disciplines. In defining the new set of problems for schools and seminars to address, more attention should be given to questions of internal and external CPSU policies, relations among Soviet nationalities and the ideological struggle in the world arena.

A distinguishing feature of the instructional process will be the general study, in the system of political instruction, economic education and in the various types of mass propaganda, of the resolutions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Food Program as organically connected with the material of the courses and disciplines in the syllabus. Special study of the Food Program and related social and economic problems will be introduced in schools and seminars where students have completed 1-year programs and the study of the subjects which have been selected previously. Additional groups for study of the Food Program can be created for workers who have newly returned to the enterprises this year.

In light of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and the Central

Committees of the Komsomols entitled "On the future improvement of the economic instruction and education of workers," the role played by the economic education system in the ideological, educational and economic work of party organizations will grow. In accordance with the decree, this system will be structured to include: schools of communist labor, whose student body will primarily consist of workers and kolkhozniks; schools of concrete economics for supervisors at the middle level of management and specialists working in industry; and economic seminars for supervisors of labor forces and specialists in scientific research institutes and design bureaus. It has been recommended that the enterprise of economic propaganda be entrusted, first and foremost, to highly competent specialists--labor force supervisors, economists and engineering and scientific workers.

Party, trade union and komsomol committees and organizations and supervisors in industry and agriculture must define a system of active measures to enhance the practical trend of economic studies, make economic instruction and education become, in each collective, an effective factor in raising the level of management and administration and foster the development, in each worker, of the feeling of being an owner of the nation and the aspiration to work as efficiently as possible.

The further improvement of the quality of instruction, the growth of interest in this topic on the part of communists depends, to a great extent, on widespread implementation of active forms of study and problem-oriented instruction. It is this approach which, when combined with students' social and political practical experiences, facilitates an increase in the militancy of party organizations and helps communists to become active political warriors, able to propagandize and defend party ideology and policies, and to combat decisively alien views, manifestations of individualism, bourgeois mentality and a consumeristic attitude toward life. However, far from every propagandist is able to structure classes so as to develop the creative potential of the students. It is no secret that a significant proportion of communists are weak in their mastery of the ability to present pointed and sensitive topics in the collective. Talks given by propagandists and students from prepared texts, without a sufficiently deep analysis of the problems under study, or containing overly emotional discussions or the speaker's personal evaluations of the ideas, facts and events being presented may have a negative influence on the general atmosphere of certain classes.

From the initial, primarily organizational, stage of this re-organization, we now must go deeper and focus on questions of the methodology of party instruction, on raising propagandists' level of mastery, on developing political self-education as the main method for mastering revolutionary theory. We must struggle even more decisively against conservatism and a superficial approach to individualized study curricula in theoretical seminars. In some of these it is difficult to overcome an excessive adherence to the lecture format for classes. Independent study by students, combined with collective discussion of selected problems, a lively exchange of opinions, review of papers, etc.--this is an efficient, logical structure which should be used for organizing instruction in theoretical seminars. And here, political education cabinets and consultants of party rayon committees must, with the support of party committees, define their tasks more clearly.

The quality and effectiveness of classes depends to a decisive extent on the quality of the work of propaganda forces. Thus, the foremost task of party organizations, houses and cabinets of political education is to further increase the number of communists with higher education in their ranks. Success, as a rule, is ensured where continual attention is focused on class supervisors, on improving their theoretical training and methodological mastery, where there is a course on the propagandists' specialty to improve their organizational and educational functioning and how well informed they are on the urgent questions of economic and cultural life and where opportunity for exchange of work experiences has been provided. We must not become reconciled to the fact that propagandists are overworked.

An essential shortcoming in the organization of party instruction involves the fact that many graduates of universities of Marxism-Leninism are not engaged in propaganda work. Now, in our republic, only 36.2 percent of class supervisors have received higher political education in the party educational system and in the Mogilev and Brest oblasts these figures are 33 percent and 22 percent, respectively. As they prepare for the school year, it is important that party committees and houses of political education unite in their efforts to select new students for the universities of Marxism-Leninism, especially for the Division of Propaganda. It is essential to increase the demands made on organizations recommending communists for instruction, not to permit attrition of students and continually to keep in mind the eventual utilization of propagandists receiving higher political education. It is impossible to agree with the practice of accepting in the Propaganda Division of universities individuals who can not be used eventually in the system of political education.

The August and September courses involving questions related to the study of the Food Program, as well as key problems in other subjects represent a responsible period in the activity of political education houses and cabinets. Party organizations should concern themselves beforehand with having these classes attended by propagandists and not permit, as sometimes takes place, others to replace them without good reason. In courses and seminars, one must pay special attention to the work of sections, propagandist sections in particular, from schools for young communists. It would be appropriate if political education houses undertook to teach this category of supervisors of study themselves, separating them in a special track. Questions relating to the creation of a division for propagandists who work at schools for young communists at universities of Marxism-Leninism requires solution, as does the issue of creating divisions of economic policy to train well-qualified labor forces for the system of economic education.

The improvement of Marxist-Leninist education poses the task of further qualitative improvement of control over the course of studies on the part of party committees and organizations. We must view a lively, creative approach to instruction on the part of a propagandist, the use of active forms of classes, the depth of collective discussion of the problems being studied in their indissoluble connection with life and the practical concerns of the students as the most important criteria of the effectiveness of classes.

One memorable event in the life of the Soviet people, which has patriotic and international significance, occupies an important place among subject matter to be covered in the system of party education during the new school year. The nation is getting ready to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the USSR and the 40th anniversary of victory in World War II. Next year will mark the 165th anniversary of the birth of K. Marx. The life and accomplishments of the brilliant founder of revolutionary-reformatinal theory will be the subject of an all-union competition for papers by students in the party educational system, including, doubtless, everyone studying in schools and seminars.

According to an already established tradition, party, soviet and economic supervisors and supervisors from ministries and departments take an active part in Propagandist Day, which is held in our republic on 25 September, as well as in the first class in the Marxist-Leninist education system devoted to the topic: "An indissoluble union of free republics." On the eve of the beginning of the school year, the noble labor of many notable veteran propagandists will be honored with high party awards--the Lenin Certificate of Honor and Medal.

Purposeful and efficient party education, in indissoluble unity with practical concerns, will become an important means for successful implementation of the resolutions of the 26th Party Congress and the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, as well as for the development of creative activism in the masses to fulfill the plans for building communism.

9285

CSO: 1800/1215

REGIONAL

LOCAL KIRGHIZ AUTHORITIES NEGLECT WORK WITH LETTERS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by B. Prokhorov under the rubric "Life of the Soviets": "A Letter Came to the Executive Committee..."]

[Excerpts] The decree of the CPSU Central Committee on steps to further improve work with letters and suggestions of the working people played a large part in the activity of the Soviet agencies of Kirghizia.

The Alamedinskiy Rayon executive committee also studied this document and adopted a resolution to carry out the points contained in the decree unconditionally. But if we look more closely, we will find that they have only satisfied the outward aspect, while essentially preserving their former, improper practices.

Numerous examples illustrate this.

A strange event occurred in the town of Chon-Aryk. V. Balitskaya, chairwoman of a block committee, was publicly insulted in revenge for the fact that she would not "go along" with speculators and refused to give a certain woman a certificate with which she could have sold flowers and fruit, supposedly raised in her personal plot but in fact bought cheaply from neighbors, in the cities of Siberia.

At the comrade's court the "loud mouths," who themselves are not averse to making money from speculation, won out. The comrade's court gave the same punishment, public censure, to the slanderer and the chairwoman of the block committee. But the one who was treated worst was the witness I. Ya. Ivanova, a member of the block committee. This veteran of labor who spent 40 years as a rank-and-file kolkhoz member is now deservedly retired, but she does not avoid public work and knows the value of a working kopeck. By her high principles and intolerance of speculators and profiteers she gained many enemies. And so now they decided to have their revenge, and the decree of the court exiled her from the town!

Upon receiving word of this the executive committee of the rayon Soviet should have taken a close look at the situation. Why are public workers being insulted with impunity? Why did the comrade's court take the side of the profiteers? If the executive committee had looked into this "personal complaint" thoroughly, it

would have sensed the strange atmosphere in this large town. This was precisely the case where serious social problems show up following a personal complaint.

We can only imagine what the chairwoman and member of the block committee suffered during these months. In her second letter to the executive committee Ivanova wrote: "I feel despised as I walk through town. But still I hoped and believed that the rayon executive committee would intervene and restore justice." In her third letter she already stated directly that she had lost hope: "I no longer expect an answer from you, because this would take a very healthy organism." Only seven months afterward did V. Fil'shin, chairman of the executive committee of the rayon Soviet, find time to respond as follows: "The decision of the comrade's court with reference to you was incorrect. It has been reversed by the executive committee of the rural Soviet. Cases of speculation were not established."

I found Irina Yakovlevna Ivanova's fourth letter in the file of the above organization. Can it really be, she wrote, that it took the rayon executive committee seven months to stop the mistreatment of public workers in Chon-Aryk? How could cases of speculation be confirmed or not confirmed if the executive committee of the rayon Soviet did not check on them? Why has Balitskaya's complaint that she was slandered and punished unjustly been lying in the executive committee for more than a year? Why were people publicly insulted, and the error corrected without a word? After all neither Balitskaya nor Ivanova received either the decision of the executive committee or an apology from the comrade's court.

Meanwhile the deputies of the Chon-Aryk rural Soviet found more than enough cases of speculation in their town. Several dozen families in the town have turned their private plots into a source of rich profit. Flower gardens and hothouses up to a hectare in size are giving the profiteers fabulous profits. Then for potatoes and vegetables the "amateur plant lovers" go to the state stores. The executive committee of the rural Soviet is actually going along with the speculators and parasites of the town. The profiteering of people who like nonlabor income arouses the just indignation of the true masters of the land. Like mold, a passion for easy profit is spreading through the rayon. In the neighboring town of Tash-Tyuba the "flower lover" Yakoveleva paid a 2,000 ruble fine for stealing electricity to heat her 0.8 hectare hothouse without batting an eye. How can it be said that Balitskaya and Ivanova's letters did not provide the occasion for looking into cases of this type?

It would be a shame if the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Kirghizia, to which the Alamedinskiy Rayon executive committee sent its "safe" report on work with letters, takes it for a reflection of the true situation. The facts show that in this rayon they do not take time for a thoughtful, careful, interested reading of workers' letters, preferring formal responses that cause people undeserved pain. And the sooner the executive committee of the Alamedinskiy Rayon Soviet understands this, the faster the situation can be straightened out.

11,176

CSO: 1830/440

REGIONAL

ESTONIA PASSES LAW TO REGULATE DISCOS

Tallinn NOORTE HAAL in Estonian 25 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Vello Neemoja: "Disco? About the 'Saaremaa Kadakas' and Disco Regulations"]

[Text] A few months ago I promised to give an overview of the basic disco regulations, the system for certifying discotheques and disco-workers that became effective on 1 January 1982. Now I am attempting to keep my promise. We'll also be talking about the salary regulations that went into effect in the last few months, as well as of the "Saaremaa Kadakas" [Saaremaa Juniper] that opened in February.

Since the cultural departments of the rayons and towns have copies of the regulations for common inspection, I'll only talk about the most important aspects.

The new regulation liquidates independent DJ's. Each DJ must be registered (be employed) in a club or some other institution licensed to stage recreational events. It would be ideal if the DJ is working in a discotheque or a disco club.

The regulation places special importance on opening new contemporary discos. The town and rayon Komsomol committees should play a special part in fostering the creation of discos.

This year there will be a republic-wide inspection of discotheques, which will give a more thorough analysis of the general disco-interest, the physical shape of the discotheques, as well as the level of the DJ's.

From now on the home base leadership will be coresponsible for every event where it has permitted a DJ to perform outside the home club. And it would be nice if the public would comment on bad as well as good performances, so that consequently the wandering DJ's of ill repute will disappear from public events. However....

However, the regulation indeed permits DJ's to perform only in the areas limited by their categories. DJ's are eligible for qualification as A, B, or C level employees of the III category, which permits them to perform either throughout Estonia, in the limits of the home town or rayon, or only in the home club. I

hasten to add that by 1 April we had only nine DJ's who were permitted to perform throughout Estonia. And if the cultural departments or the editors of the NOORTE HAAL receive complaints about them, a committee can deprive them of the category.

The February "Saaremaa Kadakas" disco festival exhibited the first violation. Einar Kapp, several times the champion of the festival arrived in Saaremaa with the sincere wish to take first prize once again. He had many technical devices and helpers along. But apparently his nerves just could not take it, and for disreputable behavior his appearance was simply canceled. At its March meeting the Republic Qualification and Classification Subcommittee decided to prohibit him from appearing until 1 June of this year.

Speaking of stationary discotheques (that have been opened here and there thanks to fanaticism and spite, and whatever else), the new regulation permits the opening of a disco with salaried employees within each club-like agency. The positions of collective chief (director), musical chief, DJ's, light technician, tape librarian, etc. have been established. Moreover, a disco is an enterprise that always pays its way. It must be added, that the disco director's salary depends on the category granted by the appropriate state commission. Is there not a need to read and think about the regulation more closely?

To conclude this dry story, it might be added that the cultural departments of towns and rayons may grant limited permits for local performances (even for appearances outside the home club). But these permits are valid only within the town and rayon limits.

Already at the end of the last year and the first months of this year, the state qualification committee has worked intensively, since the previous categories became invalid.

The committee has listened to performances by almost 80 young men (assistant DJ's are not included), 57 of whom have received their qualification and classification. The eight who have been classified in the A group of the III category and have thus won the right to perform anywhere in Estonia are: Raivo Raidam, Allan Roosileht, Raivo Kalda, Riho Baumann, Pavel Starostin, Sulev Ulp, Sergei Predko, and Marko Eiche.

They do not require any introduction, since disco-friends know them from way back. But if, on the one hand, it is good to see that veteran DJ's are staying in shape, on the other it is too bad that younger men have not challenged their position; only Tallinn and Tartu DJ's are included in the elite. Members of the republic classification committee were included among the judges of the Rapla disco festival as well as the February "Saaremaa Kadakas," and the higher classification was given to those who had distinguished themselves at these events. For example, Sulev Ulp was the winner of "Saaremaa Kadakas," and Sergei Predko (both of them from Tartu) took the third prize at the same event. Marko Eiche did not gain a prize in Saaremaa, but his program won the confidence of both the judges and the audience. For years Marko Eiche has presented interested programs in which the dancing group and various instruments play a great part.

I would not like to compare the fall Rapla and the winter Saaremaa festivals in any way, but still it appeared that the Rapla event was better prepared and fresher. The fourth disco festival of the Saaremaa men did not show the MIRACLE that one was hoping for. While nothing bad should be said about the arrangers, still something was missing that would have made the disco festival different from an everyday disco night. I believe that the Saaremaa folks were satisfied with the event since the audience was dancing; the overwhelming majority of the DJ's were in their best form and were adequately prepared.

The question of the hall became more acute than ever before. The hall of the local culture house is narrow, and good disco is practically impossible. The performance of the go-go girls (there were especially many this year) was seen by only 40-50 lucky ones; slides and other technical effects practically lost their meaning. There was quite a lot of serious talk with the arrangers about this; and if the fifth "Saaremaa Kadakas" takes place (hopefully it will), it will then obviously be in a different hall. Speaking of DJ performance one must say that all were prepared. Technical equipment was hauled to the island by the truckload. The program content was also quite good, and disco foes can be countered with the argument that the jean cult (and other well-known words with a bad reputation) are not the main characteristics of the current disco. A good DJ can make even an indifferent and slow audience dance to his tune (let no Saaremaa man be insulted, they are not included here).

Kalev Kudu, a young man from Voru, left a good impression; in a humorous vein he made fun of star DJ's as well as novices. And the Saaremaa audience chose him as their favorite. The go-go girls deserve special praise. I am convinced that Anneli Vann, Maire Mugra, and Kaja Luigaleht made Sulev Ulp's program more attractive and gave a good push toward the finals, i.e. the general dance.

The go-go girls of second prize winner Allan Roosileht, Anne Lepik and Edith Oks created excitement in the hall. Anne and Edith have performed for several years in discos and always they have something new to offer. The judges also gave honorable mention to Heli Samblik and Rutt Pa-dar, who performed in Urmas Leinfeldt's program. This time there was mention also of the best sound technicians--Andres Buravljov-Trojanski and Priit Pollu, and light technician Aare Baumer.

Time has shown that a DJ who appears with a couple of tape machines on the stage, talks a few words about a modern assemblage to the accompaniment of flickering lights is not interesting to anyone. The audience expects a real show.

The time calls for more universal and wide-ranging DJ's-directors. In the case of DJ's a helplessness in program organization and audience relations is apparent. At the same time there is no lack of good ideas.

Dance. There is the impression that only Priit Kaldoja of our DJ's is able to show the audience correct dance steps.

I am often on business travel. Here and there I have questioned both students as well as younger workers on the state of dancing and discos in their home areas. Always there are complaints about a scarcity of dancehalls (good dancehalls). Disco nights would be welcome, but there is no place to which to invite the DJ's.

In the course of talks with several members of the republic classification committee, the idea was broached that traveling DJ units could be established within the larger clubs and discos, and they could put their shows on in the countryside. They would have their own program, their own technical equipment, etc. Perhaps this idea is too fantastic?

Moreover, over the years we have met talented sound technicians, slide preparers, even film operators at classifications for DJ's. There was no category for sound technicians. Now, according to the new regulation, such positions have been established for discotheques. But why should the clubs not have disco-technician clubs where amateurs could build their own disco equipment. For example, there is a disco in Paldiski that was established by three enthusiasts with their own labor and means.

The new disco regulation has thus been adopted and the force, the strong and (perhaps) the weak sides of this document will become apparent with the conclusion of our disco inspection.

9240

CSO: 1815/41

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN DELEGATION REPORTS ON HUNGARY'S PROSPERING CO-OP SYSTEM

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 8 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Candidate of Biology T. Chikovani, deputy chief of the Forestry Ministry's Main Preserve Administration under rubric "Experience Page No 5 (Hungary)": "Big and Little Farms, or: Link Between Socially Owned and Household Farms"]

[Text] The Hungarian People's Republic has considerable experience in cooperative arrangements between the population and the socially owned farms. Recently a 32-man group of workers of the Georgian SSR Forestry Ministry visited there, headed by Forestry Minister Sh. Chalaganidze. We got acquainted with the work of Hungary's agricultural cooperatives and state farms and familiarized ourselves with the cooperative arrangements between the population and the socially owned farms.

The Hungarian People's Republic has significantly increased its agricultural production in a short time. It has done this on the basis of adoption of scientific advances, perfecting of the economic, organizational, and operational links of the management and administration of agricultural production, and harmonizing of socially owned and household farm operations.

At the 26th CPSU Congress, L. I. Brezhnev had high praise for the Hungarians' experience. A USSR-Hungary scientific-practical conference held last October in Tbilisi dealt with utilization of the Hungarians' experience of cooperative arrangements between the population and the socially owned farms on our country's kolkhozes and sovkhoses in order to boost the production of livestock products. This time, however, it was we who visited Hungary. The group included low-level link representatives directly engaged in managing production. They had a definite mission--getting acquainted with the Hungarian people's cultural life, their values, their achievements in agriculture, forestry, and preserve and hunting lands' management.

Sending this kind of representative group to Hungary was virtually a first for our republic. It is for this reason, probably, that before departing the group's members underwent a broad, frank, and in-depth briefing in the GCP CC.

First we visited the Duna Cooperative in the Budapest suburb of Csepel. The cooperative has 3000 hectares and 6600 personnel. The main purpose of the cooperative is to supply Budapest's population with farm products. It has about 1000 cattle, while about 700 hectares are taken up in crops and flowers; it has about 5 hectares of hothouse. The machinery and tractor fleet includes about 500 vehicles and around 150 tractors. The cooperative has vegetable drying and canning plants as well as juice and meat processing shops. The goods produced there (meat, milk, fruit, vegetables, and flowers) are sold in 86 Budapest stores, while surpluses are exported. The co-op's main profile is mushroom farming, producing around 3000 tons of mushrooms yearly in cellars and former stone quarries.

The co-op farmers are especially diligent in the mixing and preparation of the substratum for raising the mushrooms. It is basically a blend of horse manure and straw. At a certain stage of decomposition this substratum is transported in hermetically sealed containers and sterilized. The mass is blended with the spawn or seed of the desired species of mushroom and poured into cellophane bags. A bag contains around 25 kg of substratum. Mechanization is used to the maximum in the whole cycle of preparation, which is carried out during the winter. The working area is a rather large structure in which machinery can be moved about freely.

The bags of substratum, with their tops open, are arranged in the cellars and former quarries. With temperature and humidity held constant, mushrooms sprout almost continuously from the start. A square meter yields an average of 15 to 16 kg of mushrooms annually.

After a certain amount of time, the substratum wears out and comes to be invaded by different fungi, so it is replaced. The exhausted substratum is removed in bags to the nurseries, where it is used as a fertilizer. Then new substratum is brought into the quarries and cellars.

Budapest suburbanites and co-op members also raise mushrooms in their own cellars.

We also had the chance to look over the hothouses of the floral department, the area of which covers 5 hectares. There they raise mainly potted annuals and perennials as well as cut flowers. In addition to Budapest, the flowers are sold in Yugoslavia, Austria, and other neighboring countries with which they have contracts. Every year the co-op produces goods worth 2.2 billion forints, with an annual profit of about 150 million forints. For its hothouse facility and other capital construction the co-op has received credit from the state, for which it pays about 24 million forints annually out of net profits. The remaining profits go to expand production and acquire equipment.

Every department in the cooperative is on cost accounting. All members have their own plan, for the completion of which they are paid about 4600 forints per month (1 ruble equals 17 forints). Bonuses are given for work completed above the plan.

In terms of co-op arrangement, the Duna Cooperative is not typical. Some 80 percent of its members live in multistory residential buildings and do not have easy opportunity to own and tend livestock (because of the lack of land and facilities). Compared with other farm operations, the scale of this co-op is rather small, but qualitatively it is identical to them. Workers engaged in a co-op, here as well as elsewhere, are given young livestock to raise and plenty of feed. When fully raised, the animals are taken over by the co-op and the workers are paid the value of the meat. From the pay are deducted the cost of the feed and the initial value of the animal as well as a small amount for service costs. Co-op members have the right to raise as many animals as they wish, with the provision that they must work for the co-op at least 2400 hours per year.

The Karl Marx Agricultural Co-op which we visited is located in the small town of Hodmezovasarhely. The co-op's young chairman Peter Brendo, who has been to Georgia as a tourist, did his best to acquaint us in detail with their efforts.

The cooperative covers a total area of around 5000 hectares and has a total of 440 personnel, of whom 24 are engineers and technicians, all having a higher education. Some 360 people are involved in production. About 80 people are not involved in production--they are technical personnel, watchmen, janitors, and so on. Some 70 percent of the workers are qualified, and 200 are under the age of 20. Some 180 people are permanently assigned to livestock farming, 20 people are assigned to grape and fruit raising. Wages are paid in accordance with the output produced. Each one receives an average of 4000 forints per month; average wages for engineers and technicians are 6000 forints.

The co-op's main profile is hog raising. They are given about 30,000 piglets every year, of which they raise and fatten about 20,000 themselves. They get an average of 12 to 13 piglets from each sow.

The hog facility is a whole complex of capital structures with about 34 buildings. Almost all the facility's processes (technology, part of the heating) are electrified, so that the prime cost of the products is high. Facilities like these are no longer built. It is possible to keep animals under much simpler conditions, as small farms have demonstrated. The hogs are fed chiefly from crops grown by the co-op itself, and the feed is mixed there also. A kilogram of meat costs about 3.7 to 4.2 kg of feed to produce. Every year the co-op consumes about 10,000 tons of feed and produces almost the same amount of manure, all of which is taken out into the fields for fertilizer. This kind of close interaction between the livestock facility and the field produces excellent results.

A hog is sold only when it weighs 110 to 120 kg. The co-op produced 27,000 quintals of pork in 1981. In addition to hog farming, the co-op raises vegetables, field crops, cattle, grapes, fruit, and so on.

Excellent use is made of thermal waters. Hothouse vegetable raising has been engaged in since 1968: There are 12 hectares of hothouse, where they raise tomatoes and red peppers which are shipped unprocessed on contract to the FRG.

Each square meter of hothouse space produces about 400 forints worth of produce yearly.

Grain is sown on 1300 hectares, yielding an average of 50 quintals. Corn is also sown on 1300 hectares, yielding an average of 70 quintals. Abundant yields like these are obtained as well on other farms of the Hungarian People's Republic. Crop rotation is practiced on a high level of quality. At present Hungary is producing 1300 kg of grain per capita. This is one of the best indicators in the world, yielding an abundance of bread and livestock feed.

Hungary pays much attention to selective breeding. Scientific selection and breeding establishments are abundantly financed by the state. As a result, agricultural land fertility and livestock productivity have increased sharply in recent years, and quality has improved. Today, Hungary's socially owned farms, small auxiliary farms, and household operations are raising purebred meat animals which do not produce extra fat. This is valuable for two reasons: For one thing, there is less demand for fat; for another reason, it takes twice as much feed to produce fat. The co-op has 1000 head of cattle and the same number of sheep. The cooperative has excellent co-op traditions. Almost half of the kolkhozniks raise their own piglets; the rest get them from the cooperative. Workers get livestock feed from the co-op--about 3.6 to 4 kg for every kilogram of meat. The co-op also provides veterinary service. After deducting the costs of the piglets, feed, and services the kolkhoznik get 6 to 7 forints in net profit for every kilogram of meat. He has the right to fatten as many hogs as he wishes.

Livestock feed is sold freely in the stores and trade outlets. In addition, from the 13 million tons of grain the country produces every year 9 to 10 million tons of combination feed are made. Of this amount, around 3 million tons of feed go to animals of the private sector. At present, Hungary produces 150 kg of meat (slaughter weight) per capita.

Some co-op members also raise their piglets using their own feeds. The state purchase price on a kilogram of meat is 29 to 32 forints. A worker prefers to know in advance what he will earn for his labors, and therefore gives preference to the co-op. He is guaranteed against market competition, expenses due to a drop in quality, and so on. Every autumn, the people are informed as to what the coming year's purchase prices will be. This affords the small producer a definite guideline for the future.

The cooperative accepts the co-op member's hog live weight and determines the quality of the meat by general inspection. From the Karl Marx Agricultural Cooperative the state every year receives an average of 7500 to 8000 quintals of meat, whereas from the social sector, as we have noted, it receives 27,000 quintals. This cooperative is considered average, for Hungary. There are other, stronger cooperatives as well.

We also had the chance to inspect the private hog facility of Kotol and Laszlo Fokas, who are involved in a pork production co-op. They live in a high-rise apartment and have no household plot. For their hog facility they have been

allotted a 200-square-meter plot of land in the suburbs by the town fathers. For this they pay 1000 forints a year. The land is fenced in, and the hog facility in it is very primitive, made of boards and chicken wire. The flooring is wooden, the roof of tarpaper. The hogs are fed twice a day by throwing feed into troughs. For watering the animals are brought out into the yard, or else water is poured into the troughs. Under such conditions, naturally, the costs of the facility in pork production are minimal. Moreover, the hogs are tended during leisure hours. The man and his wife receive 45,000 to 50,000 forints annually as co-op wages. By the arrangement, the family budget gets an extra 20,000 forints or so. This is why various segments of the population are so willing to get involved in co-op arrangements.

The Golden Ear Cooperative in the village of Tolna (Tolna County) was formed by combining two weaker cooperatives in 1959. It has 3100 hectares of land, tended by 800 persons. The main sector there is crops. Some 1600 hectares are sown in grain, 57 hectares are taken up by vineyards, 55 hectares of orchards, 70 hectares of beans, and 20 hectares of red peppers. The village's land area is relatively small. Yet they manage to obtain per hectare yields of 48 quintals of wheat, 70 quintals of corn, 26 quintals of sunflower seeds, 70 quintals of beans, and so on.

The co-op also engages in livestock farming, with 660 head of cattle, including 250 milk cows. Each cow produces an average of 4400 liters of milk. Every year the co-op sells an average of 2000 to 2200 hogs and 170 to 180 head of cattle. It takes 4.5 kg of feed to produce each kilogram of pork. The co-op also has 280,000 to 300,000 chickens. Every year it delivers 400 tons of poultry meat. Each kilogram of poultry meat costs 2.5 kg of feed to produce.

The cooperative has a pork production contract with 270 kolkhozniks, who are given feed at reduced prices. Last year the co-op farmers were sold 10 tons of corn and 60 tons of wheat and allowed to mow 6.5 hectares of sorghum.

The co-op arrangement is managed by one horticultural engineer. He manages the co-op, draws up contracts, issues feeds, keeps track of the feeding of the hogs, organizes delivery of the animals, and so on. For the operation the co-op has been allocated a 1-ton truck and two or three unloaders for delivering the hogs to the railway station. All issues connected with the co-op are examined by a five-man commission which does not include any of the cooperative's officials.

Co-op members are given 0.62 hectares of household land, on one-quarter of which the kolkhoznik raises the crop (red peppers, for example) most needed by the cooperative. The cooperative gives the kolkhoznik cultivated land, and in order to prevent disputes a different plot is assigned every year. The crop which is raised on the quarter of land is turned over to the cooperative by the kolkhoznik at the prime cost price. On the remainder of the land the kolkhoznik can raise whatever annual crop he wishes. A kolkhoznik receives his plot on condition of working an obligatory minimum. If a co-op member altogether refuses to work the 0.62-hectare plot of land, the cooperative pays him about 8000 forints in return for the land or else gives him the same amount in corn, wheat, or some other form of produce.

The Golden Ear Cooperative has created its own funds, and co-op members are granted 18-day vacations. If a member does not want to go on vacation, he can instead receive monetary compensation at the rate of 120 to 250 forints per day in accordance with his output. Members receive 70 percent pay when they are sick.

Sharing the Hungarians' experience and seeking new ways will undoubtedly help Georgia's farm workers in implementing the food program and achieving greater results.

6854

CSO: 1813/077

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN RECANTS DISTRIBUTION OF ANTI-SOVIET LITERATURE

Vilnius TIESA [TRUTH] in Lithuanian 18 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by T. Rokas: "A Spider's Web That I Noticed Too Late" -- This article also published in SOVETSKAYA LITVA 19 Aug 82 p 31 --]

[Text] It is hard for me to think of that one-and-a-half-year period about which I intend to write in this letter. I wrote it with the wish that no other youth would repeat my mistakes and with a desire to uncover the true face of a small number of "defenders of religion, the nation and human rights," who, under the guise of sanctimony, feed Western anti-communist propaganda with their concoctions about Soviet Lithuania. I had fallen into the meshes of one of these dissenters--Vincas Seliokas. I learned his first and last name considerably later, and up to that time knew him only as the grandfather of my friend Ričardas (the reader, I think, will forgive me if I do not mention his last name). The consequences of associating with him became a life-long lesson for me. Let it also be a lesson to other people my age who are just starting out in life. That is why I am writing you this letter which I personally handed to the TIESA editors.

A few years ago it occurred to my friend Gintas and me to circulate leaflets which slandered the realities of our life. We both printed them with the help of a stamp which was made for this purpose. Having encouraged ourselves with alcohol, we scattered the leaflets on a late autumn evening. We wanted to have an "adventure." In addition, we had listened to some instigative Western radio broadcasts...

Some time passed--I almost forgot about the "adventure;" however, meeting Vincas Seliokas forced me to remember this prank of mine again.

I had dropped in on my friend Ričardas who lived in the neighborhood. After a while an elderly person came to see his parents. "This is my grandfather," he introduced him to me. After some refreshment his parents went to work, his younger brothers went out to the yard and Ričardas went for a short time to the store. The two of us were left alone--I and the man I mentioned. As I later found out, this was V. Seliokas. He invited me into the children's room. Ričardas knew about my "prank" with the leaflets and obviously had mentioned it to his grandfather. Ričardas had told me about his grandfather: that he had seen a lot and that he was a romantic

person. As I learned later, he had been convicted for anti-Soviet activity and, having served his sentence, continued his pernicious work. I told him about my "adventure." He listened with interest and started to praise me. Then he took five rubles out of his pocket and gave them to me, saying: "This is a lottery in which all tickets are lucky." At that time I took those words as a promise that he would continue to give me "material help."

"Perhaps we will prolong this matter," he said and also added as if jokingly, "Otherwise I can inform those...who need to know."

Inspired by this and other meetings, as well as Vincas Seliokas's letters which my friend Ričardas handed over to me, I unfortunately committed a few other similar acts, which I now regret very much.

About a month later Ričardas brought me a packet from V. Seliokas, which contained a thick notebook. On the first page there was an appeal to me. In it V. Seliokas asked me to turn out an illegal publication in the name of some anti-Soviet organization which does not exist anywhere. Further, there were sweet reasonings about the fact that his soul was soon to stand before God's judgement and therefore he must do only "good deeds." Thus he pretended to be a benefactor. In addition, he urged me to "do apostolic works" and asked me to convert some people to the faith. He also sent 15 rubles for expenses in my "apostolic work." Even then, unfortunately, I was not aware how he was entangling me more and more in an insidious web.

In a short while, surrendering more and more to his influence, I prepared a few copies of the perfidious publication. All the articles for this scribbling were taken from the notebook sent by V. Seliokas.

The next meeting with V. Seliokas was very sentimental. He sent Ričardas to invite me (he did this at two other meetings also). I went to Ričardas's place, where V. Seliokas was already waiting for me. He was very moved and even kissed me on the cheek. With his eyes he indicated to Ričardas's mother that she leave the room and close the door. Then he invited me to sit down and started telling me about..."the nobility of sacrifice in the light of Christianity." He spoke of some woman who supposedly gave up her freedom for the sake of religion. Then he said he had read a book by some foreign author, in which a young man who immolated himself is mentioned. And after that followed an unexpected proposal: "Could you not possibly pour a small quantity of gasoline over yourself and stage a public self-immolation. And I will make sure that nearby are some of our people who would put you out."

Then he took out some written pages and told me how my "last letter before death" should look. I read the letter. The whole thing shook me deeply.

Not having said anything I went home. Now I started thinking about what I was doing and where Vincas Seliokas was pushing me. I wrote to him that I would not play with matches.

During our next meeting, V. Seliokas looked very sad. "Well, we will do our work alive," he said. Then he started telling me that "atheistic propaganda has flooded our country" and that "moral terror should be waged against the atheists."

With regret I must say that, even in doubt, I carried out some of his commands: I wrote uncensored, threatening letters to some people who work in scientific atheistic propaganda.

The last meeting took place in the spring. V. Seliokas, as usual, did not begrudge any words in praising religion and said that there is no need to fear sacrifice. He also promised to give me instructions to read on how to conduct oneself during an interrogation.

Little by little my childish yearning to find "adventure" evaporated. I became scared. I grew horrified about my work. I understood that I would have to answer for it. To other people, to my conscience, to the law.

Such a condition is intolerable. But what could I do? Besides, I kept thinking more frequently, against whom am I raising my hand? Is it not against myself? And whom am I trying to hurt? Is it not me?

First of all I decided to break my relationship with V. Seliokas.

After long hesitation I wrote a letter to the organs of justice. Among other things in the letter, I asked that my age be considered--I am a minor. I wrote letters of apology to all those to whom I had sent angry, threatening letters.

I often wonder now, what could have brought me to these transgressions against our society. The aforementioned Vincas Seliokas had a great influence on me. Like many a young person, I thirsted for romance, adventure. It is a pity that these yearnings were realized in a form so unacceptable to our society. Sometimes I also listened to Western radio broadcasts, whose provocative, perfidious, hostile nature I unfortunately did not grasp at once. Also, wanting to be different from my peers, I was fascinated by religious mysticism and alcohol. Now, however, I have given up both the one and the other.

I understand that my anti-social activities are the blackest mark in my biography. I know that I can wash it away only with conscientious work for the good of the socialist Homeland. This is the way I will act.

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REGIONAL

KUTAISI PRIMARY PARTY SECRETARIES UNDERGO FOUR-STAGE TRAINING

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 August 1982 page 2 carries a 3700-word KOMUNISTI round table discussing and analyzing the experience of 290 primary organization secretaries, 40 of their deputies, and 90 trade union and Komsomol activists from Kutaisi who underwent a four-stage study-training program which included temporary assignment to local gorkoms and raykoms as well as close study and instruction in the various aspects of party, soviet, and economic organization and practice. The program grew directly out of the republic-wide conference for primary party organization secretaries held in early April this year. The climax of the course was a visit to Tbilisi, where participants had the opportunity to consult face to face with high party, government, and economic officials, including ministers, committee chairmen, and association and enterprise executives. In the seminar and instruction stages, numerous academics took part and gave lectures, including CPSU CC Academy of Social Sciences Professor Dr of Philosophy V. N. Shepel. At the round table, everyone agreed that they had benefited a great deal.

GEORGIAN PROCURATOR DISCUSSES PROTECTION OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 August 1982 page 3 carries an 1100-word reprint of Georgian Procurator A. Barabadze's 17 August article in PRAVDA concerning the prokuratura's duties to ensure that workers' complaints and declarations are heeded up and down the line. He cites a number of instances where citizens' rights were abused, officials exceeded their authority, and the like, and the need for republic-level intervention to rectify the situation whenever lower-level organs ignore their duties or drag their feet.

SOME GEORGIAN EXECUTIVES 'CONCEALING RESERVES'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 August 1982 has a 1500-word front-page editorial reflecting the Ninth GCP CC Plenum's call to seek out and utilize reserves in order to make up for Georgia's resource allocation shortfall. Several sectors, associations, and enterprises are praised for their effective efforts. However, a number of executives (not named) are endeavoring to conceal their reserves for fear that if they show they can produce more output they will be assigned higher norms in the future, and they don't want that. Such an attitude is criminal. The editorial also notes the chronic problem of maintaining manufacturing plants at full capacity, a problem which the more flexible and resourceful executives are solving by switching to the production of different goods when supplies for their regular products are not available.

ACADEMIC DISCUSSES BASQUE-CAUCASIAN HYPOTHESIS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 29 August 1982 carries D. Zedgenidze's 1500-word interview with renowned Soviet Bascologist Yuriy Zytsar', a docent at the Tbilisi State University, on questions raised by interested readers of a recent PRAVDA article concerning an archeological discovery on the Iberian Peninsula. Zytsar' discusses the problem of the pre-Roman tribes of present-day Spain, especially their languages and the problematic decipherment of their inscriptions. The main topic of interest, however, is the Basque-Caucasian hypothesis, adherents of which are seeking to prove that the Basque language is genetically related to Georgian and its sister languages. Zytsar' stresses the hypothetical nature of the relationship, and cautions against un- or anti-scientific dilettantism, but notes that Georgian linguists Shota Dzidziguri and Arnold Chikobava lean strongly toward the claim, and that even Luis Michelena, perhaps Spain's foremost Bascologist, who has been skeptical of the idea, is beginning to change his mind. In any case, it is gratifying to note that numerous young Georgians are studying to master the Basque language, and young Basques are taking up Georgian, in order to pursue the hypothesis.

GEORGIAN ARCHEOLOGY UNIT PROTECTS ANTIQUITIES IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 August 1982 devotes most of page 3 to articles on Georgia's archeological endeavors. The 3600-word key article is by Professor Otar Lortkipanidze, head of the Archeological Research Center, who goes into detail on Georgia's abundant antiquities and archeological treasures of priceless value both in terms of the present and with regard to deciphering the society, economy, culture, and other aspects of the nation's past. In view of the republic's inexorable economic development and the many small- and large-scale projects involved--for example the Marabda-Akhalkalaki rail line, the huge Zhinvali reservoir and hydrocomplex, and many others--it is essential that archeologists not only keep pace with but stay ahead of "the bulldozers" that will irreversibly alter and in many cases destroy these treasures, that they unearth and salvage them for posterity. Hence, there are digs accompanying all such small or large projects, and since 15 April 1982, all land that is to be given over to project construction will require the OK of the Archeological Research Center which Professor Lortkipanidze heads.

GEORGIAN CRITIC BLASTED FOR TRYING TO 'CORRECT HISTORY'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 5 August 1982 page 2 carries a 3400-word piece by Ilia Antelava, a senior scientist in the Dzhavakhishvili Institute of History, Archeology, and Ethnography, criticizing "sensation-seekers" who look for real or fancied historical errors in encyclopedias and handbooks tending to "defame" the Georgian nation and then publish their own "corrections" in an indignant manner contrived

to stir up the passions of naive people who are only too ready to share their dudgeon. Their motivation is a kind of misguided patriotism fed by a gnawing sense of inferiority, and often as not the "errors" they reveal turn out to be merely their own misunderstanding or misreading of the facts. Such is the case of a recent critical response [replika] by V. Gurgenidze in the weekly literary newspaper LITERATURULI SAKARTVELO, complaining that a Russian atlas of the ancient world includes a Roman empire map showing the state boundaries of Armenia but not Georgia (he had misread the explanatory symbols).

The major focus, however, is on a replika (also in LITERATURULI SAKARTVELO) by literary and art expert A. Bakradze, who has seized upon a number of "erroneous" statements in the SOVETSKIY ENTSIKLOPEDICHESKIY SLOVAR' which, he claims, distort Georgian history and disparage the Georgian nation's honor, in particular because they imply that the Armenians attained statehood and national consolidation first. Although well respected in his own field, the author says, Bakradze is not a trained historian, and most of the "errors" of fact or judgment that he has pounced upon have long since been established by Georgian historians (although there are one or two genuine mistakes). He faults Bakradze most severely, however, for indulging in "defensive-advocacy" science, attempting to "backdate" historical events and stages and manipulate historical data to prove his own biases. And unfortunately, once such things appear in print it is extremely difficult to correct the harmful impression they make on the minds of those who read them.

Antelava also chides the editors of LITERATURULI SAKARTVELO for publishing irresponsible replikas of this sort, and notes that similar attitudes in the 1950's, motivated by the same kind of wrong-headed patriotism, obstructed publication of the works of Georgia's most distinguished historians,

CHRONIC COMPLAINERS BLASTED IN 'KOMUNISTI' ARTICLE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 August 1982 page 3 carries M. Anasashvili's 1800-word article on the general theme of "unjustified people pursuing justice" by writing endless letters to editors and pestering the authorities, demanding investigative "commissions," and in general wasting people's time and paper and getting on everyone's nerves; "at long last, can't they give us a break." The theme is illustrated by three episodes. In the first, an older man who is known to have behaved in a manner unbefitting a communist has been demanding newspaper space to proffer his best wishes to the working people on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, in the process falsely claiming to be a party member since before the revolution and otherwise distorting key historical facts. In the second, a disgruntled laboratory assistant sued in court after being dismissed from his position and, having been reinstated by the court, "got a taste" for litigation on behalf of other people in difficulty and is now "in his element" as a champion of national causes. In the third, an unbalanced divorced father of two boys hounds his ex-wife and his sons with a "long-range plan" in which he badgers various militia, school, and health care agencies to look into the boys' welfare, in effect a program of lifelong harassment. In an era like ours, the author concludes, when dedicated people work and serve, "how sad it is to have antipodic manifestations like this, which not only hinder our work but also stymie our society's progress."

PLUSES, MINUSES OF GEORGIAN 'SOCIAL LAW ENFORCEMENT STATIONS' DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 August 1982 carries an 1100-word front-page editorial on the pluses and minuses of the relatively recently instituted "social stations for the protection of order" that have been set up in conjunction with housing operations offices, in microrayons, and elsewhere. Though improvement is needed, they have proved beneficial in reducing the crime rate in collaboration with regular law enforcement bodies and other social agencies such as the druzhinniki. Nevertheless, in many districts they have been neglected, and in some cases their efforts are not properly coordinated with other agencies. It is up to the local ispolkoms to ensure their effectiveness in such matters as preventive measures [profilaktika], job placement for ex-convicts and idlers, work with juveniles, and the like, also ensuring that enterprises do their part in hiring such persons.

GEORGIAN OFFICIAL EXPLAINS NEW FARM COMMODITY PURCHASE PRICES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 August 1982 page 3 carries a 1700-word Gruzinform interview with K. I. Patiashvili, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Prices, concerning the new state purchase prices on farm commodities and the introduction of mark-ups [natsenki] on commodities produced in less favored areas, both to be in effect from 1 January 1982. The purpose of these measures is to stimulate increased production of better quality goods at lower prime costs. He emphasizes, however, that the higher purchase prices will have absolutely no effect on retail costs to the consumer, who continues to benefit from government subsidies that have kept prices down for decades (unlike the wage-price spirals in the capitalist countries that leave the wage earner and consumer falling further and further behind).

SOCIAL ORIGINS OF TBILISI MEDICAL STUDENTS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 August 1982 page 3 carries T. Metreveli's 1600-word interview with Tbilisi Medical Institute Rector Konstantine Virsaladze concerning, in particular, the successful efforts in the past 10 years to ensure absolute objectivity and fairness in entrance examinations (in contrast to the corruption that prevailed in 1972), and also the success of efforts to ensure that an increasingly high percentage of successful enrollees come from the worker and kolkhoz classes. In regard to this latter, figures show that the percentage of students whose parents are kolkhozniks and workers has risen in the 10 years from a low of 30 percent to over 80 percent. In fact, the rector notes with satisfaction, even the children of medical institute officials and staff seem to have a harder time getting in these days (in the past, bribery and protectionism got white-collar applicants in). This proves that knowledge and sound preparation alone are the key. As to the complaints and protests of applicants and their parents who feel they have not been treated fairly, procedures for handling them have been working efficiently and smoothly, to everyone's benefit. The rector promises to write an article on the subject soon, in order to dispel residual rumors and backbiting by disgruntled applicants who failed to get in.

ESTONIAN COLONY THRIVES IN ABKHAZIA SINCE 1882

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 20 August 1982 has a 500-word text-and-photos account of the thriving Estonian colony that has existed in Abkhazia since 1882, when the first Estonian settlers, fleeing bad times, lack of land, and landlord oppression in their homeland, negotiated with the Abkhazians for permission to settle in a then sparsely inhabited area of present-day Gulripshi Rayon. They basically populate three villages, Salme, Sulevo, and Estonka, and successfully raise fruit, vegetables, and livestock. Estonian is taught in the local school.

MUSLIM NATIONALITIES SWEEP 'HEROINE-MOTHER' AWARDS IN TAJIKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 14 Aug 82 carries on p 3 an 1800-word report of a Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet "On awarding the title 'Heroine-Mother' to Multichild Mothers Living in the Tajik SSR." The decree carries the names of 84 women receiving the award, each of whom has given birth to and raised ten or more children. All those listed have first names typical of the Muslim nationalities of Soviet Central Asia. None are identifiably Slavic.

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